



August 15, 2016

Mr. Steve Genovisi  
Senior Vice President, Sales  
Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau  
111 Congress Avenue, Suite 700  
Austin, Texas 78701

**Re: Pease Park Conservancy's Grant Application**

Dear Mr. Genovisi:

Please find attached the heritage grant application of the Pease Park Conservancy seeking funding for the repair and restoration of certain picnic tables and perimeter limestone seating walls built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at Pease District Park and the Shoal Creek Greenbelt in the 1930's. We respectfully seek a grant of **\$43,334.00** for this important work in this popular, historic green space.

Pease Park is widely recognized as one of the most iconic parks in Austin. Governor & Mrs. E.M. Pease gave this property to the city in 1875. They regarded it as the prettiest part of their plantation, Woodlawn, and they wanted to share its beauty with the entire community. The professionals at the Texas Recreation and Park Society (TRAPS) recognized it as a "Lone Star Legacy Park" in 2015. It is one of only two parks in Austin to have received such a very special honor.

The park is located in the very heart of Austin's urban core, next to Downtown and the University of Texas, as well as in close proximity to many hotels and bed and breakfasts. It attracts visitors from all over the state and nation with its many amenities including lush scenery, hike and bike trails, picnic facilities, playscapes, splash pad and a long rich history. However, Pease is perhaps best known as the home to Eeyore's Birthday Celebration, held annually on the last Saturday in April.

Our Conservancy was founded in 2008 to reverse a dramatic decline in the park's eco-system and infrastructure. Since that time we have made steady progress across the board and completed a privately funded Master Plan for the park in 2014. We feel this heritage grant will enable us to continue this progress by restoring additional key elements of its hardscape and thus, attract more visitors.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions concerning our application. We would be happy to provide any information required. I can be reached by telephone at (512)-925-5306.

Sincerely,

*Richard Craig*  
Richard Craig  
Chairman



— CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU —

## GRANT APPLICATION

Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau  
Attn: Steve Genovesi, Senior Vice President, Sales  
111 Congress Avenue, Suite 700  
Austin, Texas 78701

Phone: 512-583-7259 Email: [sgenovesi@austintexas.org](mailto:sgenovesi@austintexas.org)

DATE: **August 18, 2016**

HISTORIC PROPERTY AND ADDRESS: **Pease District Park (1100 Kingsbury)**  
**Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail (2600 Shoal Creek Blvd)**

APPLICANT'S NAME: **Pease Park Conservancy**

APPLICANT'S ADDRESS: **P.O. Box 50065, Austin, Texas 78763**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER, IF DIFFERENT FROM APPLICANT: **Austin Parks & Recreation**  
**Department, 200 South Lamar, Austin, Texas 78704**

TAX I.D. NUMBER/TAX STATUS: **46-2388316**

PERSON PRESENTING REQUEST/CONTACT PERSON: **Richard Craig, Chairman**

ADDRESS: **3001 Lamar, #305, Austin 78705** TELEPHONE NO. **512-925-5306**

E-MAIL: **richardcraig2004@gmail.com** FAX NUMBER: **None**

PROJECT NAME: **Restoration of Historic Picnic Tables & Walls**

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT — PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE PROPOSED PROJECT. (IF DESIRED, APPLICANT MAY ALSO ATTACH AN ADDITIONAL SHEET MORE FULLY EXPLAINING THE PROJECT AND THE REASON FOR THE GRANT REQUEST.)  
**Grant funding is sought to restore Depression era picnic tables and perimeter stone walls at Pease P**

**built by the CCC and walls handbuilt by park pioneer Janet Fish at the Dog Park at 2600 Shoal Creek Blvd.**

**See attached photographs and sheet more fully explaining the details of the proposed project.**

PLEASE LIST HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS OF THE PROPERTY, AND IF LOCATED WITHIN A NATIONAL REGISTER OR LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (PLEASE SPECIFY WHICH DISTRICT), AND IF THE PROPERTY IS CONTRIBUTING:

**Pease District Park is a contributing element of the Old West Austin Historic District on the National Register.**

**The park has a Texas State Historical marker (1971)**

AMOUNT OF FUNDING REQUESTED: \$43,334

AMOUNT OF MATCH OR VALUE OF IN-KIND MATCH: \$5,000

DO LIENS EXIST AGAINST THE HISTORIC PROPERTY? ( ) YES ☒ NO

IF YES, DESCRIBE THE LIENS AND AMOUNTS: No liens exist against the property.

Richard Craig, Chairman  
(OWNER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT, AND TENANT IF APPLICABLE)  
**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY**

**REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS:**

- 1) TOURISM JUSTIFICATION: Include substantiation of contribution to the tourism industry in Austin (i.e., annual summary of out of town visitation, copies of promotional material, list of promotional activities, hours of operations, tours provided, etc.).
- 2) HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION: Historic photograph(s) or other documentation (especially those showing the elevation(s) of the historic property where restoration, alterations, changes, and/or improvements are planned).
- 3) CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS FOR CITY DESIGNATED LANDMARKS AND LETTER OF APPROVAL FOR STATE DESIGNATED LANDMARKS: Proof of approval for historic property alterations, if required. NOTE: If an approval is required, the Preservation Agreement with ACVB will not be executed until such documentation has been issued and provided to ACVB.
- 4) PROJECT BUDGET: Applicant must include a budget, specifying the major components of the restoration/preservation project with associated costs. Also include evidence of other sources of funding, i.e. your own or others' match, and the corresponding work to be performed with these funds.
- 5) THREE COMPETITIVE BIDS for the proposed work (in excess of \$5,000) must accompany the application.
- 6) PROJECT SCHEDULE: Phasing schedule and amount of funding required for each phase, if applicable.
- 7) PROOF OF OWNERSHIP/LEASE/AUTHORIZATION: Copy of the Deed or Will (if applicant is the owner) or documentation showing authorization from owner and any existing lease between owner and applicant.
- 8) INSURANCE: Proof of casualty, fire and federal flood insurance, if applicable.
- 9) PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF PROPOSED WORK.
- 10) INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau  
2016 Heritage Grant Application

Historic Pease Park

**"ATTACHMENT C"**  
**HISTORIC JUSTIFICATION**



**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY'S GRANT APPLICATION TO THE  
AUSTIN CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU HERITAGE GRANT PROGRAM  
HISTORIC JUSTIFICATION**

**Introduction:** Pease District Park is an iconic green space that is widely recognized as a major civic, historic and cultural landmark in Austin, Texas. The park and the adjacent Shoal Creek Greenbelt constitute an 88 acre wooded oasis in the middle of the booming central city. It is possible to forget you are in the heart of the 11<sup>th</sup> largest city of the nation and completely lose yourself in nature along spring-fed Shoal Creek. Yet, the park has great significance beyond its natural beauty. It has figured prominently in Austin history since before the days of the Republic of Texas. Many chapters of this rich history are literally written in stone and concrete improvements that help give the space its unique character and are in desperate need of restoration. They are deserving of such attention for the sake of today's and tomorrow's park visitors. This Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau heritage grant will greatly assist us in making that restoration a reality.

**The Legacy of Governor Pease:** Governor & Mrs. E.M. Pease were the owners of this area in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, living nearby in their grand antebellum mansion "Woodlawn." This gracious "Old South" structure was built in 1853 by well-known Austin architect Abner Cook, who also designed the Texas Governor's Mansion. Pease served as governor of Texas twice, both before and after the Civil War. He was known as a progressive and promoted numerous civic improvements in the young state during his tenure. He is also generally regarded as the father of public education in Texas. He and his wife were from Connecticut originally and had come to Texas to make their fortune before the Texas Revolution. Although they were slave owners, they remained staunch Unionists during the Civil War.

Governor Pease gave the land that became the park to the City of Austin in 1875. (The Austin City Council resolution accepting the gift on August 25, 1875 is attached). The Pease family had long regarded their acreage along Shoal Creek as the "prettiest part" of their plantation and wanted to share it with the rest of Austin's citizens. They personally knew the family of Frederick Law Olmsted, the famous designer of Central Park in New York City who was also from Hartford, Connecticut, and were very aware of his work on that park in New York City. They wanted Austin to have a similar public pleasure ground and gathering space. They expressed the hope that the park would help Austin be "as up to date" as Eastern cities. The Pease family's generous civic spirit in establishing the park qualifies Austin an "early adopter" of the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century's "City Beautiful" movement.

**General Custer's Post-Civil War Encampment:** The land that would become Pease Park was briefly the site of Union General George Armstrong Custer's cavalry encampment in the winter of 1865-1866, following the Civil War. All of the Confederate state officials in Texas had fled to Mexico after Lee's surrender at Appomattox and a gang of armed men had brazenly robbed the treasury at the State Capitol building in Austin in June. There was a general lawlessness in this chaotic

post-war vacuum that the Federal authorities wanted to fill. General Custer, his wife and brother arrived in Austin in November 1865 with three troops of Union cavalrymen to assist in re-establishing public order. The troops camped on the banks of Shoal Creek in the north end of the future park in an area now known as "Custer's Meadow."

This Reconstruction-era visit by Custer and his wife proved to be a happy one for the young couple. They were very well received by most Austin residents who were happy to have law and order restored. General & Mrs. Custer moved into comfortable quarters at the Texas School for the Deaf near the present day Frank Erwin Center. The couple enjoyed dances and regimental band concerts on Mount Bonnell featuring the "Anvil Chorus." Libby Custer remembered Austin fondly in her memoir *Tenting on the Plains* years later, writing that it was one of the happiest times of their marriage.

However, it was certainly not a pleasant stay for some of Custer's troops. A cholera epidemic swept through the Federal encampment on Shoal Creek that winter with many soldiers hospitalized at the nearby Neil-Cochran Mansion (located at 2300 San Gabriel Street). The disease ultimately killed a number of these Federal troopers who were then buried hastily along Shoal Creek. A severe flood in 1900 disinterred them and they were subsequently reburied at Oakwood Cemetery. (See the Austin Parks Department's interpretive sign on Custer attached).

The Kiwanis Club & the Great Depression Era Improvements: Pease Park was not fully developed as parkland until 1926. The City simply had no funds to do so. So, the Austin Kiwanis Club stepped in and raised private dollars to construct a restroom, children's wading pool and other improvements and to hire a groundskeeper for its maintenance. The much-improved park immediately proved to be immensely popular with young and old alike. It can be said that its development (along with Zilker Park and Deep Eddy in the same period) served as the genesis of the Austin Parks Department that was formally organized in 1929.

During the Great Depression in the 1930's tens of millions of American men were out of work. The Federal government established programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) to alleviate this crippling epidemic of unemployment (that peaked at 25% of the workforce in 1934). The CCC and WPA were quite active in Austin during this period, building a number of bridges, public buildings and other improvements that still define our city today. The Austin parks' system was a major beneficiary of their good work. *Texas Highways Magazine* edition in July 2016 recognized the CCC's important legacy in Texas in an article called "*Hail to the Boys of the CCC.*" (See copy attached).

These organizations' craftsmanship can still be seen at Pease Park where they built low limestone perimeter seating walls and concrete picnic tables. These decorative walls define the space as parkland, corralled wandering small children and contributed to a sense of arrival. An article in the *Austin Statesman* on January 17,

1934, highlighted the work of these men in making improvements in the park and further north between West 24<sup>th</sup> and West 29<sup>th</sup> Streets along "Shoal Drive." These limestone walls show a very high degree of workmanship and reflect the pride of craft by these young masons. But, time, the elements and encounters with motor vehicles have taken a toll on some parts of these walls making immediate repairs necessary to preserve this legacy of the CCC in Austin.

The picnic tables at Pease Park were built in the "New Deal Rustic" style and have served the test of time, surviving constant use, flash flooding and assaults by heavy tree limbs broken loose by windstorms. Constructed with steel rebar support, they were meant to last and have generally done so in good fashion. But, some of them are in need of immediate repair as seen from the photographs attached. Chipped concrete and exposed rebar make them dangerous for park patrons and visitors.

The Pease Park Master Plan that was approved by the Austin City Council in October 2014 calls for the adding additional interpretive signage in the park that will inform visitors of its rich history. The story of the park's rich 19<sup>th</sup> Century history needs to be supplemented with a description of the story of the New Deal in Austin and the CCC's contributions to the park's built environment. The Pease Park Conservancy plans to work closely with the Austin Parks Department to develop new permanent signs that will tell this important story.

Janet Fish & the Shoal Creek Trail: The Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail and the story of its birth are of historical importance in their own right. It was built through the single-handed determination of Janet and Russell Fish, a socially prominent Pemberton Heights couple. Janet Fish had grown up above the creek on West 24<sup>th</sup> Street and had ridden horses on a bridle path that had been first laid out by the CCC. She wanted the rest of the community to be able to enjoy the pastoral pleasures of Shoal Creek just as she had as a young girl. Ms. Fish had seen similar hike and bike trails in the eastern United States but it was a new concept in Texas. She got the Austin Parks Department to agree to the concept in theory but, the City had no funding for such a luxury. So, Ms. Fish took a \$5,000 check her husband had given her for a new car to the Parks Department and signed it over with instructions that their bulldozer operator meet her on the creek bank the next Monday morning. They did. You did not say "no" to Mrs. Fish.

The Fish's personally cajoled, pleaded and pressured neighbors owning property along the new trail to sign over the right-of-way or give easements allowing its passage. "Do this for Austin," they would say and the neighbors invariably did. With City money still largely absent, Mrs. Fish enlisted local Boy Scout troops to help with clearing brush and planting and caring for new trees and shrubs along the route of the new trail. The trail proved a huge success from the start, particularly with University of Texas students. It was big news all over the state, including the Dallas and Houston papers. *Life* magazine even featured it in an article.

One of Janet Fish's close friends was Liz Carpenter, Lady Bird Johnson's private secretary. Liz shared the story of Janet's work in creating the Shoal Creek Trail with Mrs. Johnson. Lady Bird was so impressed that when she became first lady and began her famous beautification program, she carried clippings about Mrs. Fish and the Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail with her around the country. She would pull them out and show them to mayors and city and county officials and show them what one lady accomplished almost singlehandedly in Austin, Texas. "See what you can do" she would say, "one determined persistent person can accomplish great things."

The Shoal Creek Trail planted the seed in Lady Bird's mind that later germinated and came to fruition as the Town Lake Hike & Bike Trail. When the Johnson's returned to Austin after leaving the presidency in 1969, Lady Bird remembered what Janet Fish had done with Shoal Creek and determined to recreate her success on the larger canvass of the Colorado River in Downtown Austin. Kicking off that effort in 1970, Lady Bird did. The story of the Shoal Creek trail, Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Johnson is recounted in detail in the book *Environmental City, People, Places, Politics and the Meaning of Modern Austin* by William Scott Swearingen, Jr. (2010).

Recognitions and Awards for Pease Park's Historic Character: Pease Park was listed as a "contributing landscape element" of the Old West Austin Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. It also has a Texas State Historical Survey Committee Marker that was dedicated on April 11, 1971. Several great-great grandchildren of Governor & Mrs. Pease attended the ceremony and unveiled the plaque. The State Historic marker details the story of the park's founding by the Pease's and the encampment of General Custer's cavalry troops along Shoal Creek. (See photograph of the marker and 1971 newspaper article attached).

Pease District Park has also been given the very high honor of being formally designated as a "Lone Star Legacy Park" by the Texas Recreation and Parks Society (TRAPS) in March 2015 at its Abilene convention. The only other Austin park to be so honored is Zilker Park. These park professionals recognized the iconic nature of Pease given its rich history that is so closely associated with the story of the City of Austin itself. Much of the park remains in a natural state with steep wooded hillsides and open meadows so it makes it very easy to imagine that the Comanche Indians, General Custer and Governor Pease just left yesterday.

A "Cultural Resources Survey of Pease Park" was conducted on behalf of the City of Austin in April 2013 by the firm AmaTerra. They conducted several test digs at various locations in the park under Antiquities Permit No. 6358 and found considerable deposits of household articles and trash from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, confirming that the area was used as a dumping ground in its early history.

The Conservancy plans to seek designation of Pease Park as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) in the near future based on its significant role in Texas and Austin's history. Brackenridge Park in San Antonio has qualified for similar recognition from the Texas Historical Commission.

**Conclusion:** The historical significance of Pease Park speaks for itself, validated by the Texas Historical Survey Marker, as well as recognized in the heart of every Austin native. It has witnessed our community's maturation from a dusty frontier outpost to the darling of 21<sup>st</sup> Century tech start-ups and hipster hype. It has seen the march of history from Comanche depredations to old hippies hanging onto their tie-dye and "Flower Power" at Eeyore's Birthday held in the park each April.

There is also an important recurrent theme in the park and Greenbelt's history of individual and collective philanthropy for the betterment of the larger community. It is a straight line that connects the Pease family's generous gift of the land to the City in 1875 to the Kiwanis Club's raising private funds to develop and improve the green space in 1926 and on to Janet & Russell Fish's selfless activism on the Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail in 1960-1961.

The Pease Park Conservancy formed in 2008 likes to think it is latest iteration of this selfless philanthropy focused on this unique and very special green space. The Conservancy is carrying on this tradition with its many volunteer events and work-days aimed at supplementing the public maintenance of the park, as well as its fundraising for further improvements and restoration. We are very proud of our organization's stewardship and advocacy for Pease since 2008 and look forward to continuing our active private partnership on the park's behalf with the Austin Parks Department.

The park professionals at TRAPS had it right. Pease is a "Lone Star Legacy" indeed.

Just as we honor the park's role in Austin's early history, it is important that we remember the tumultuous history of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century's Great Depression that is literally "writ in stone" at Pease Park and the Shoal Creek Greenbelt. We need to preserve the legacy bequeathed to us by the talented CCC stone masons and Janet Fish and take steps to ensure that their remarkable stories can be told by careful restoration of their beautiful limestone walls and classic "New Deal Rustic" concrete picnic tables. In doing so, we can assure that future generations of visitors and residents can remember both the hard times of the Great Depression and Mrs. Fish's singular philanthropic leadership through these remarkable physical park improvements that they have left us. Funding from this Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau heritage grant will assure that this happens.

## "ATTACHMENT C" HISTORIC DESCRIPTION

### INDEX TO ATTACHMENTS

1. Deed from Governor E.M. Pease and Lady of twenty-three acres to City of Austin "for use as a park," August 25, 1875.
2. Elisha M. Pease biography (Wikipedia)
3. KUT Portal to History, Governor Pease and Reconstruction
4. Portrait of Governor E.M. Pease
5. Old Enfield Neighborhood Association blog-Pease-Graham-Niles family posted on February 24, 2012.
6. Woodlawn Mansion (Wikipedia) Old Enfield neighborhood, home of Governor & Mrs. E.M. Pease and descendants.
7. 1907 Postcard of Pease Park (Children in field of bluebonnets)
8. Texas State Historical Marker, Pease Park (1971)
9. Austin Statesman Article on dedication of State Historical Marker (4-11-71)
10. Austin Parks Dept. marker in Pease Park regarding General George Armstrong Custer's Reconstruction era encampment on Shoal Creek with three companies of Union cavalry (1865 to 1866).
11. Custer's Cavalry Occupation of Hempstead & Austin by John Carroll (1983)
12. General Custer in Texas (<http://custerlives.com/custer20.htm>)
13. Custer in Texas by Clay Coppedge (<http://www.texasescapes.com>)
14. Austin Times Herald article on Custer encampment at Pease, May 18, 1961.
15. Austin Statesman article 1925 on Kiwanis Club project at Pease Park.
16. Austin Statesman article May 17, 1926 on start-Kiwanis project at Pease.
17. Austin Statesman article on Civilian Works Administration (later Civilian Conservation Corps-CCC) work on Shoal Drive improvements (later Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail) January 17, 1934.
18. "Hail to the Boys of the CCC, The Civilian Conservation Corps & the Enduring Legacy on the Texas Landscape" by Julia Robinson, *Texas Highways Magazine*, July 2016.
19. Two photographs of young children at Pease Park picnic tables built by CCC circa 1950
20. Photograph of Fish Family on Shoal Creek Hike & Bike, circa 1961-1962.
21. Obituary of Janet Long Fish founder of Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail and probable inspiration for Lady Bird Johnson's Beautification program and Town Lake Trail (1920-2008) Austin Statesman
22. "The First Hike & Bike Trail, A Greenbelt Takes Shape Along Shoal Creek, from *Environmental City, People, Place, Politics and the Meaning of Modern Austin* by William Scott Swearingen, Jr.
23. Austin Statesman article on the Shoal Creek Trail, April 14, 1963.
24. Houston Chronicle article: *The Fishes Build a Trail for Austin*, 1963.
25. Daily Texan article about Shoal Creek Trail, May 6, 1964.
26. Austin History Center of early Map of Shoal Creek Trail.
27. Austin History Center flyer on Shoal Creek Trail, completed Sept., 1961.

28. Photo of Pease Park circa 1928 prior to CCC construction of concrete picnic tables or perimeter stone walls (looking west).
29. Photo of Pease Park circa 1928 (looking north)
30. Photo of Pease Park picnic tables, 1100 Kingsbury, circa 1972.
31. Photo of Pease Park picnic tables & stone walls, 1100 Kingsbury circa 2008.
32. Another photo of Pease Park picnic tables, 1100 Kingsbury, circa 2008.
33. Letter of Support from Preservation Austin, August 18, 2016.
34. Pease Park awarded "Lone Star Legacy Park" status by Texas Recreation and Park Society ("TRAPS") at its Abilene, Texas Conference, March 2015.



# CITY OF AUSTIN

To You, C. M. Pease and Lady.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the City Council held August 25<sup>th</sup> 1875:

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Austin,

ATTACHMENT C

# 1

DEED FROM

GOV. + MRS. PEASE

through its Council, hereby ac-

three acres of land within the

granted to it by Gov. E. M.

public park.

citizens of said city are hereby ex-

ugh their representatives in com-

S. B. White Sec.

First Deputy  
Recorder.

Mayor.

# Elisha M. Pease

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Elisha Marshall Pease** (January 3, 1812 – August 26, 1883) was a Texas politician. He served as the fifth and thirteenth governor of Texas.

A native of Enfield, Connecticut, Pease moved to Mexican Texas in 1835. He soon became active in the Texas independence movement and after the Texas Revolution began, Pease became the secretary of the provisional government and co-wrote the new Texas Constitution. After independence had been won, Pease was named the comptroller of public accounts in the government of the new but temporary Republic of Texas.

Following the annexation of Texas to the United States, Pease was elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1845 and reelected in 1847. In 1849, he ran for the Texas Senate from District 11 (Brazoria and Galveston counties) but lost to John B. Jones who was sworn in on November 5, 1849. Pease contested the election, was declared the winner, and was sworn in four days later on November 9, 1849.

Pease first ran for governor in 1851 but withdrew from the race two weeks before the election. He was elected in each of the next two elections, 1853 and 1855. As governor, he paid off the state debt and established the financial foundation that the state would later use to finance its schools and colleges.

In 1856, surveyor Jacob de Córdova of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad Company named a newly discovered river in West Texas the "Pease River" after the governor.<sup>[1]</sup>

During the American Civil War, Pease sided with the Union. After the war, he became a leader in the state Republican Party and was appointed as the civilian governor of Texas in 1867 by General Philip H. Sheridan who was the military head of the Reconstruction government. Pease's policies as governor alienated both ex-Unionists and ex-Confederates and he resigned in 1869.

ATTACHMENT  
"C"

#2  
GOV. PEASE  
BIOGRAPHY

## 13th Governor of Texas

### In office

June 8, 1867 – September 30, 1869

<b>Lieutenant</b>	<i>Vacant</i>
<b>Preceded by</b>	James W. Throckmorton
<b>Succeeded by</b>	Edmund J. Davis

## 5th Governor of Texas

### In office

December 21, 1853 – December 21, 1857

<b>Lieutenant</b>	David Catchings Dickson Hardin Richard Runnels
<b>Preceded by</b>	James W. Henderson
<b>Succeeded by</b>	Hardin Richard Runnels

## Member of the Texas Senate from District 7

### In office

1849–1851

<b>Preceded by</b>	John B. Jones
<b>Succeeded by</b>	Adolphus Sterne

## Member of the Texas House of Representatives

### In office

1846–1847

Pease died of apoplexy in Lampasas, Texas. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Austin, Texas.

## Notes

- Pease River (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/rnp01>) from the *Handbook of Texas Online*. Retrieved 30 October 2006.

## References

- Elisha Marshall Pease (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpe08>) from the *Handbook of Texas Online*
- Griffin, Roger, "Connecticut Yankee in Texas: A Biography of Elisha Marshall Pease." (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1973).

## External links

- Entry for Elisha M. Pease (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/permalink/meta-pt-5827:19>) from the *Biographical Encyclopedia of Texas* (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/permalink/meta-pt-5827>) published 1880, hosted by the Portal to Texas History. (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/>)
- "Elisha M. Pease". Find a Grave. Retrieved 2009-04-11.

### Personal details

<b>Born</b>	January 3, 1812 <div>Enfield, Connecticut</div>
<b>Died</b>	August 26, 1883 (aged 71) <div>Lampasas, Texas</div>
<b>Political party</b>	Unionist <div>Republican</div>
<b>Profession</b>	Politician



The E. M. Pease Middle School is located at 201 Hunt Lane across from El Sendero subdivision in the Northside Independent School District in San Antonio, Texas.



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Elisha M. Pease***.

Texas Senate		
Preceded by <b>John B. Jones</b>	<b>Texas State Senator from District 11 (Brazoria)</b> 1849–1851	Succeeded by <b>Adolphus Sterne</b>
Political offices		
Preceded by <b>James W. Henderson</b>	<b>Governor of Texas</b> 1853–1857	Succeeded by <b>Hardin R. Runnels</b>
Preceded by <b>James W. Throckmorton</b>	<b>Governor of Texas</b> 1867–1869	Succeeded by <b>Edmund J. Davis</b>

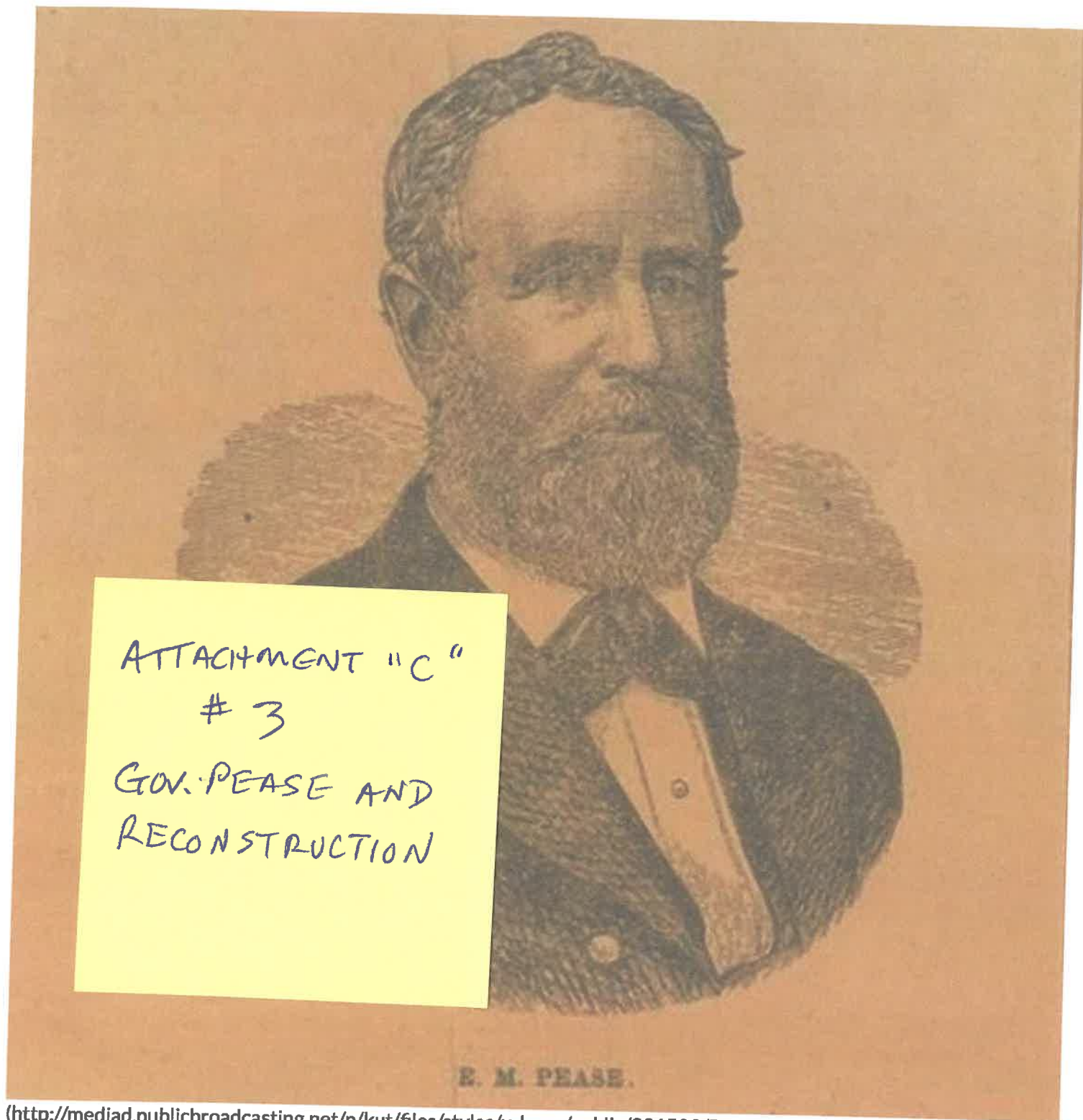
Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Elisha\_M.\_Pease&oldid=715099107"

Categories: 1812 births | 1883 deaths | People from Hartford County, Connecticut | Texas Unionists | Texas Republicans | People of the Texas Revolution | Governors of Texas | Texas State Senators

People from Lampasas County, Texas | People of Texas in the American Civil War  
Burials at Oakwood Cemetery (Austin, Texas) | Unionist Party state governors of the United States  
Republican Party state governors of the United States

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([http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/kut/files/styles/x\\_large/public/201509/Pease.jpg](http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/kut/files/styles/x_large/public/201509/Pease.jpg))

*E.M. Pease was appointed governor by the U.S. military during Reconstruction.*

TEXAS PORTAL TO HISTORY



Today marks the 146th anniversary of the resignation of Texas Gov. Elisha M. Pease, who resigned during Reconstruction during the state's years-long battle towards reunification — the only governor to be appointed to the state's highest office by the federal government.



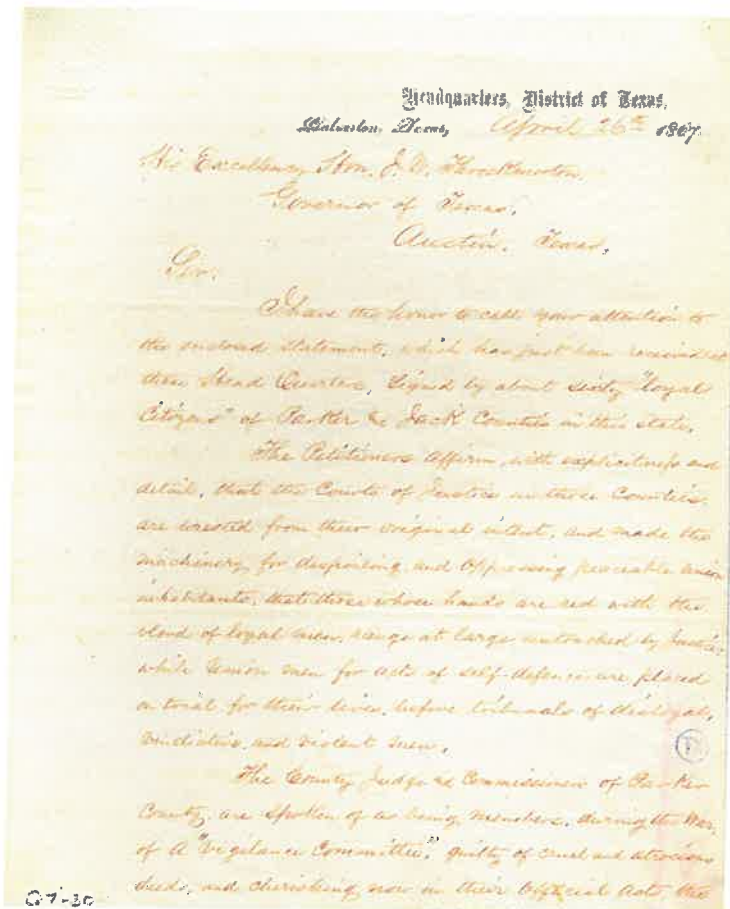
While that may not seem surprising – an antebellum Texas governor opposing the Union – Pease's reason for doing so may: He sought to preserve the 14th Amendment.

Prior to his appointment as governor in the wake of the Civil War, Pease had served in both houses of the Texas Legislature, along with two terms as the state's chief executive.

During his first tenure as governor, Pease used his bully pulpit to pass "A Bill to Establish the University of Texas (<https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/handle/2152/3407/matthewsc64304.pdf#page=22>)" in 1858, which was modeled in part off the University of Virginia. He also helped create the first public school system in Texas.

In the wake of the Civil War, Pease, a Republican, again ran for governor in 1866, but lost to James W. Throckmorton by a four to one margin (<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fth36>).

But, after the Civil War, the Military Reconstruction Act ostensibly placed former Confederate states under the thumb of the U.S. military, and both Texas and Louisiana were organized into the Fifth Military District ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth\\_Military\\_District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth_Military_District)).



The act required each of the states to ratify the 14th Amendment, in addition to holding constitutional conventions to implement African-American suffrage, before reunification with the states. The act also allowed district commanders, all of whom were Union Army generals, to appoint and remove state officials at will.

Both Throckmorton and eventually Pease would lose their gubernatorial positions as a result of that provision. However, they both went about it in markedly different ways. Throckmorton was deposed

[http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/kut/files/styles/x\\_large/public/201509/ThrockmortonLetter](http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/kut/files/styles/x_large/public/201509/ThrockmortonLetter)

A letter castigating James W. Throckmorton's inability to prosecute and prevent racially-motivated violence in Texas after the Civil War.

CREDIT TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

(<https://www.tsl.texas.gov/governors/war/page2.html>) partly because he was a Democrat, but also because he turned a blind eye to violence (<https://www.tsl.texas.gov/governors/war/throckgriffin-1.html>) against black Texans and those that supported the Union and was deemed an "impediment to Reconstruction."

Pease, on the other hand, was tactically appointed. He'd organized the state's Republican party and already had experience leading the state. He annulled state laws (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hVLtkG8EA3sC&lpg=PP1&dq=The%20Dance%20of%20Freedom%3A%20Texas%20African%20>) that assisted the Confederacy and also sought federal intervention after a statewide rash of cases of violence against African-American citizens, namely the rise of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas (<https://www.tsl.texas.gov/governors/war/pease-campbell-1.html>).



Ultimately, that request wasn't met during his tenure. He expressed open distaste with federal inaction and suggested at the state's Reconstruction convention in 1868 (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapth39142/m1/114/?q=Elisha%20Pease>) that it jeopardized the goal of enforcing the 14th Amendment.

Shortly after, in 1869, he resigned, but his desire for a statewide police was made manifest by his successor E.J. Davis. In 1870 Davis established a state police, along with the State Guard of Texas — the predecessors to the group monitoring the Jade Helm exercises this summer.

**TAGS:** [WAYBACK WEDNESDAY \(/TERM/WAYBACK-WEDNESDAY\)](#)

## Related Content

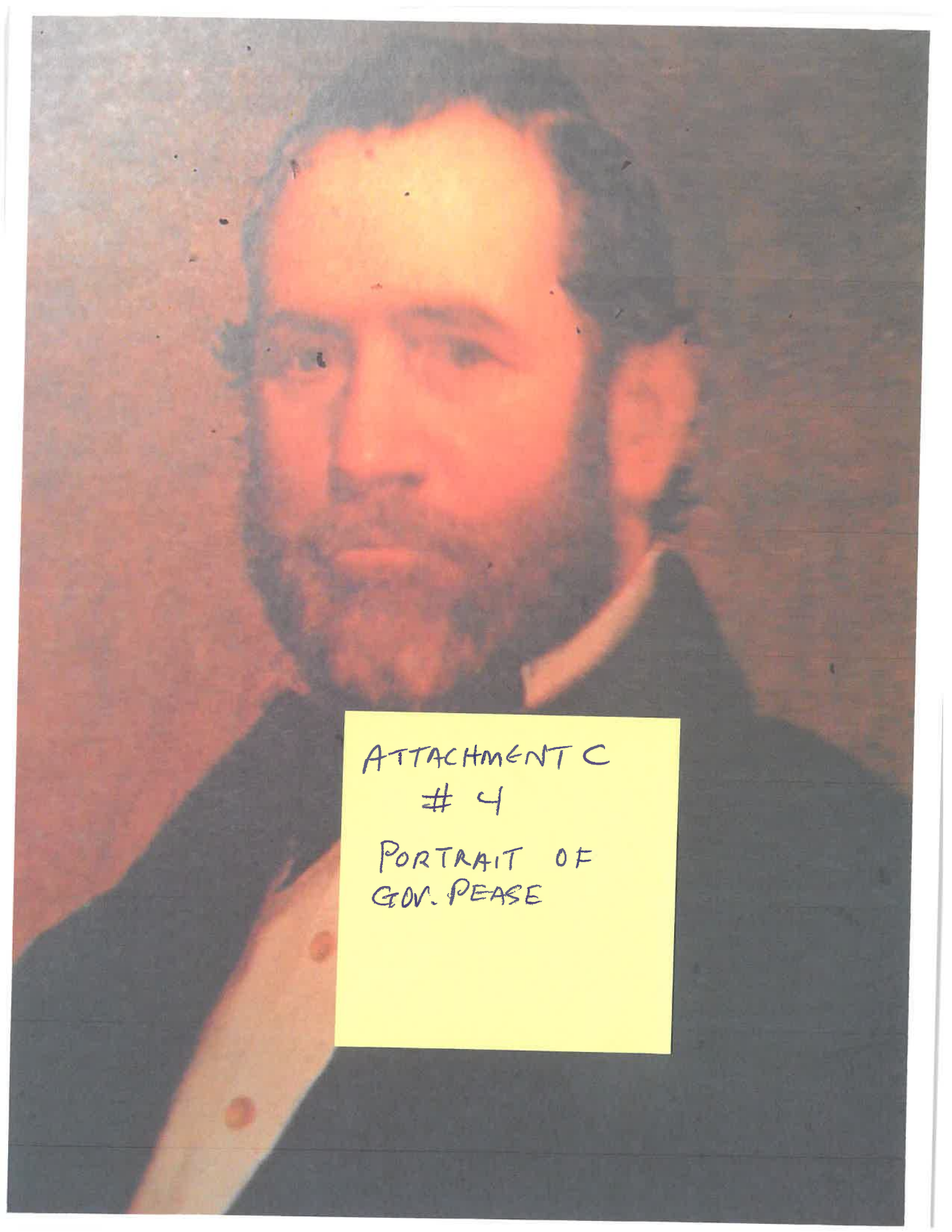
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(/post/first-100-years-austins-paramount-theatre)

(/post/first-100-years-austins-paramount-theatre)

(/post/first-100-years-austins-paramount-theatre)

10 months ago

A portrait of a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a high collar. The image is somewhat faded and has a reddish tint. A yellow sticky note is placed over the lower part of the portrait.

ATTACHMENT C  
# 4

PORTRAIT OF  
GOV. PEASE

ATTACHMENT C  
# 5

OLD ENFIELD N.A.  
BLOG ON

PEASE - GRAHAM - NILES  
FAMILY TREE

## Pease-Graham-Niles Family

Posted on **February 24, 2012**

*The Austin History Center has curated a collection of the family papers of an overview of the family history.*

The Pease-Graham-Niles family papers represent five generations that span a period of 150 years and several U.S. states.

At the top of the family tree is Christiana Griswold Niles, mother of six children, including four daughters, Juliet Niles (1811-1903), Lucadia Christiana Niles Pease (1813-1905), Maria "Riar" Harriet Niles Moore (1822-?), and Augusta Flora Niles Ladd (1825-ca.1859). She was married to Richard Niles (1785-1846) on May 17, 1810, in Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut.

Juliet Niles never married and resided at the family home in Poquonock, Connecticut, now part of Hartford. A supporter of women's rights, Juliet was responsible for funding the education at Vassar of her niece Christine "Kitty" Ladd-Franklin (1847-1930), who later became a noted scientist and mathematician. Juliet long resided with her friend and housekeeper, Annie Ennis, until her death in September 1903, at the age of 93.

Lucadia Niles Pease, Juliet Niles' younger sister, was married August 22, 1850, at Poquonock to Elisha Marshall Pease (1812-1883), her cousin through her paternal grandmother's, Naomi Marshall Niles, family. E. M. Pease was born January 5, 1812, in Enfield, Connecticut to Lorrain Pease (1788-1848) and Sarah Marshall Pease. E. M. Pease came to Texas in 1835 and participated in the Texas Revolution. He studied law in Brazoria and in the 1840s established a partnership with John W. Harris for the law firm Harris & Pease. From 1853 to 1857, Pease served as governor of Texas. He later served as provisional governor from 1867 to 1869, during Reconstruction. The family briefly lived in Galveston in 1879 while Pease acted as collector of customs. E.M. Pease died August 26, 1883, at Lampasas Spring, Texas, leaving a large estate to be managed jointly by his widow and daughter Julia.

Lucadia and E. M. Pease had three daughters, Carrie Augusta Pease (1851-1882), Julia Maria Pease (1853-1918) and Anne Pease (ca. 1854- ca. 1860). Julia Maria Pease, also known as Julie, was born March 14, 1853, in Brazoria, Texas. She attended the Hartford Female Seminary in Connecticut and Vassar College, from which she graduated in 1875 with a B.A. in music and art. Julia was active in charity and social organizations throughout her life. She remained interested in the fine arts, and became good friends with sculptor Elisabet Ney.

Carrie Augusta Pease married George Thomas Graham (1847-1897). Carrie and George had three children: Marshall P. Graham (1875-1910), Richard Niles Graham (1881-1959), and Carrie Margaret Graham Crusemann (1882-1961).

When Carrie Augusta Pease Graham died in 1882, her sister, Julia, and her mother, Lucadia, assumed the care of the Graham children. Mr. Graham occasionally visited his children in Austin.

R. Niles Graham, son of Carrie and George Graham, went to Hartford, Connecticut in 1901 to attend Trinity College. He became a member of the Epsilon Chapter of the Delta Psi Fraternity and remained active as an alumnus throughout his life. When he left Trinity in 1904, he returned to Austin and worked for Crawford & Byrne, a cotton company. R. Niles Graham was a partner in various business ventures with his cousin W. Murray Graham. In the 1920s, R. Niles Graham was secretary of the Infield Petroleum Company, Inc. which had offices in both Austin and Brownwood, Texas. They also formed the Enfield Realty & Home Building in 1916 and developed the first residential addition on the west side of Austin using land from the Pease estate, creating such Austin neighborhoods as Enfield, Westenfield, Westfield, and Tarry Town.

The name Enfield came from the town in Connecticut where Niles' grandfather, Governor Pease, grew up. Popular with friends and business associates and known for his sense of humor, R. Niles Graham maintained a full schedule of business, civic, and social activities. A traveler throughout his life, Niles spent summers in Connecticut or Europe and once made a trip around the world. While working in the oil industry in the 1920s, he traveled throughout Texas. Active in many organizations, R. Niles was a lifelong member of the Ben Hur Masonic Lodge in Austin, as were both of his grandfathers. Some of R. Niles' many interests included: book, stamp, and autograph collecting; genealogy; and buildings of historical significance.

R. Niles Graham married Anita Laura Goeth (1889-1953) on January 4, 1910, daughter of A. C. Goeth and granddaughter of Walter Tips, both well-known Austinites. Niles and Anita lived at Woodlawn, also known as the Pease Mansion. The original estate was around 3,000 acres, bounded by what is now West 12th Street on the south, on the east by Shoal Creek, on the north by what is now West 24th Street, and on the west by the approximate line of Exposition Boulevard. Governor Pease donated 22 acres along Shoal Creek to the City of Austin in 1875, now Pease Park. R. Niles donated another four acres before developing Enfield. The family resided in the mansion, built in 1853 by Abner Cook, until 1956 when Governor and Mrs. Allan Shivers purchased the property.

R. Niles and Anita Graham had three children: Marshall Pease II (1911-1977), Thomas Adolf Goeth (1912-1983), and Julie Anita (1923-1987). Marshall Pease II, who was named for R. Niles' brother who had died at age 35 in 1910, became a lawyer. Thomas established an insurance agency, Graham-Lundgren & Company, in Austin. Julie Anita, called "Rabbit" by her parents, attended Austin High School and the University of Texas at Austin, where she was a member of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority; she graduated in 1944 with a B.A. in English. On April 20, 1945, she married James William Harman (1922-?), from Welch, West Virginia. After living in Fort Worth for a short time, they moved to Richmond, Virginia, where James worked as a newspaper journalist, before returning to live in Austin around 1950. Julie and James had two children, Margaret Graham (1947- ), who as a child was called "Graham", and Douglas Marshall (1948- ). While in Austin, Julie Anita Graham played an active role in a number of civic groups. Later in her life, she was involved in historic preservation. Mary Harriet Graham (1917-1992), a cousin of Julie Anita Graham and daughter of W. Murray Graham and Helen Hood, lived in Austin her entire life. She was a member of the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church and a sustaining member of the Junior League of Austin.



This entry was posted in [Austin](#), [History](#), [Neighborhood](#), [People](#) by [admin](#). Bookmark the [permalink](#) [<http://blog.old-enfield.org/pease-graham-niles-family/>]

#### ONE THOUGHT ON "PEASE-GRAHAM-NILES FAMILY"



Nancy graham oelz  
on **March 24, 2015 at 5:24 am** said:

Marshall Pease Graham did not die in 1977. He died some time in the 1990s. Besides being in the insurance business, Thomas Graham also ran the Enfield Realty Company with his cousin Paul Crusemann.

## Pease Park Support

The south border of Old Enfield is beautiful Pease Park, a 23-acre stretch of land along Shoal Creek which was donated to the city in 1875 by Governor E.M. Pease specifically for use as a park.

The Old Enfield Homeowners Association supports the efforts of the Austin Parks and Recreation Department, Pease Park Conservancy, and Trees for Pease to maintain and beautify the park, in addition to restoring some of its historic structures.

Historical photos of the park show theater productions, community picnics and celebrations. In addition Pease Park hosts Eeyore's Birthday Party, a long-running Austin festival.





# Woodlawn (Austin, Texas)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 30°17′14″N 97°45′29″W﻿ / ﻿

**Woodlawn**, also known as the **Pease Mansion** as well as **Governor Shiver's Mansion**, is a pre-Civil War mansion located at 30.2871° -97.7581°﻿ / ﻿ in Austin, Texas. The Greek Revival style house was owned by two Texas governors. Some notable people that have visited the mansion include Sam Houston, General George Custer, Elisabet Ney, Will Rogers, and Edith Head. Woodlawn was added to the National Register of Historic Places on August 25, 1970.

## Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Notes
- 3 External links
- 4 References

ATTACHMENT C  
# 6  
WOODLAWN  
PLANTATION  
WIKIPEDIA

## History

The site of Woodlawn originally consisted of 365 acres (1.48 km<sup>2</sup>) in West Austin. Then Texas State Comptroller James Shaw commissioned master builder Abner H. Cook (who also designed the Texas Governor's Mansion) to build a house for him and his fiancée. Shaw's fiancée later broke off the engagement, but Shaw soon found another woman that he married and they lived in the house, which was completed in 1853.

Tragedy struck when Shaw's child died at the age of two and his wife died a few months later. Shaw sold the estate to Texas governor Elisha M. Pease and his wife Lucadia Christiane Niles Pease in 1857 and Shaw moved to Galveston. The Peases named the estate Woodlawn. Pease developed most of the land surrounding Woodlawn into the present-day neighborhood of Enfield.

Four generations of the Pease family lived at Woodlawn until 1957 when Niles Graham sold the house and its three remaining acres to outgoing Texas governor Allan Shivers and his wife Marialice Shary Shivers. The Shivers moved into Woodlawn on January 15, 1957, almost 100 years to the day when the Peases first moved into Woodlawn.

### Woodlawn

U.S. National Register of Historic Places



Woodlawn in 2006.

<b>Location</b>	1606 Niles Rd Austin, Texas, USA
<b>Coordinates</b>	<span><span><span><span><span>30°17′14″N</span> <span>97°45′29″W</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span></span></span></span></span>
<b>Built</b>	1853
<b>Architect</b>	Abner Cook
<b>Architectural style</b>	Greek Revival
<b>NRHP Reference #</b>	70000772 ( <a href="http://focus.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/70000772">http://focus.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/70000772</a> )
<b>Added to NRHP</b>	August 25, 1970



On October 27, 1975, the Shivers donated Woodlawn to the University of Texas at Austin and University of Texas–Pan American with the stipulation that they could live there until their deaths. Allan Shivers died in 1985 and Marialice died on September 29, 1996. The University of Texas sold Woodlawn to the State of Texas in December, 1997 for \$2.6 million. The proceeds endowed the Allan Shivers Chair in Law and Banking at the University of Texas School of Law and the Marialice Shivers Chair in Fine Arts at the University of Texas–Pan American.

The state bought Woodlawn as Texas Lieutenant Governor Bob Bullock dreamed of making it the new Texas Governor's Mansion. Bullock died in 1999 and his dream passed with him. Since it no longer had a purpose for the estate and it was expensive to maintain, the State of Texas put Woodlawn up for sale in 2002 by sealed bid. Actress Sandra Bullock reportedly toured the home as a possible buyer but did not bid on it. Only one bid was received and it was not credible.

The state then began to contact interested buyers. Austin investor and entrepreneur Jeff Sandefer signed a contract to purchase the estate in May 2002. The \$3.1 million deal broke down in August 2002 as Sandefer was frustrated by the restrictions and restoration requirements from Austin's Historic Landmark Commission and what it might cost to implement. Finally, on November 15, 2002, the estate sold to Mr. Sandefer for \$2,851,100 via the holding company Woodlawn-Pease, LLC.<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[1]</sup>

Today, Woodlawn is the centerpiece of the Old West Austin Historic District which consists mostly of land formerly owned by the Pease family.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Notes

- <sup>^</sup> This information was obtained by phone from the Texas General Land Office Archives and Records (<http://www.glo.state.tx.us/archives/archives.html>). Sep. 28, 2006.
- <sup>^</sup> According to Travis County property tax database, WOODLAWN PEASE LLC is a Jeff Sandefer Company. Thus, Jeff Sandefer successfully purchased Woodlawn. See:

<http://www.traviscad.org/travisdetail.php?theKey=112663>

## External links

- Austin Chronicle - "A Little Fixer-Upper" ([http://www.austinchronicle.com/issues/dispatch/2001-11-09/pols\\_feature10.html](http://www.austinchronicle.com/issues/dispatch/2001-11-09/pols_feature10.html))
- Austin Chronicle - "Will He, Would He, Woodlawn?" ([http://www.austinchronicle.com/issues/dispatch/2002-08-02/pols\\_feature7.html](http://www.austinchronicle.com/issues/dispatch/2002-08-02/pols_feature7.html))

## References

- [https://ourcpa.cpa.state.tx.us/coa/servlet/cpa.app.coa.CoaGetTp?Pg=tpid&Search\\_Nm=woodlawn%20&Button=search&Search\\_ID=32006356615](https://ourcpa.cpa.state.tx.us/coa/servlet/cpa.app.coa.CoaGetTp?Pg=tpid&Search_Nm=woodlawn%20&Button=search&Search_ID=32006356615)
- OWANA - Old West Austin Neighborhood Association (<http://www.owana.org/>)

- Bertetti, Laura and Sniffen, John. "Shivers Recounts Woodlawn Anecdotes". *Daily Texan*, Oct. 28, 1975.
- Jayson, Sharon. "Pease Mansion again up for sale". *Austin American-Statesman*, Aug. 20, 2002.

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Woodlawn\\_\(Austin,\\_Texas\)&oldid=733452807](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Woodlawn_(Austin,_Texas)&oldid=733452807)"

Categories: National Register of Historic Places in Austin, Texas | Houses in Austin, Texas  
| Greek Revival houses in Texas | Houses on the National Register of Historic Places in Texas

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ATTACHMENT C  
# 7

1907 POSTCARD  
PEASE PARK



AUSTIN, TEXAS.

PEASE PARK.

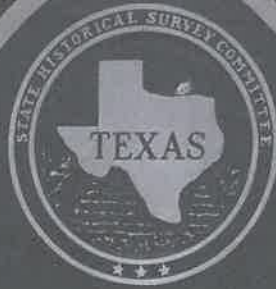
J. H. H. H. H.

July 8, 1907. Sister and I are visiting  
here today. Rosie.



ATTACHMENT C  
# 8

STATE HISTORICAL  
MARKER 1  
PEASE PARK



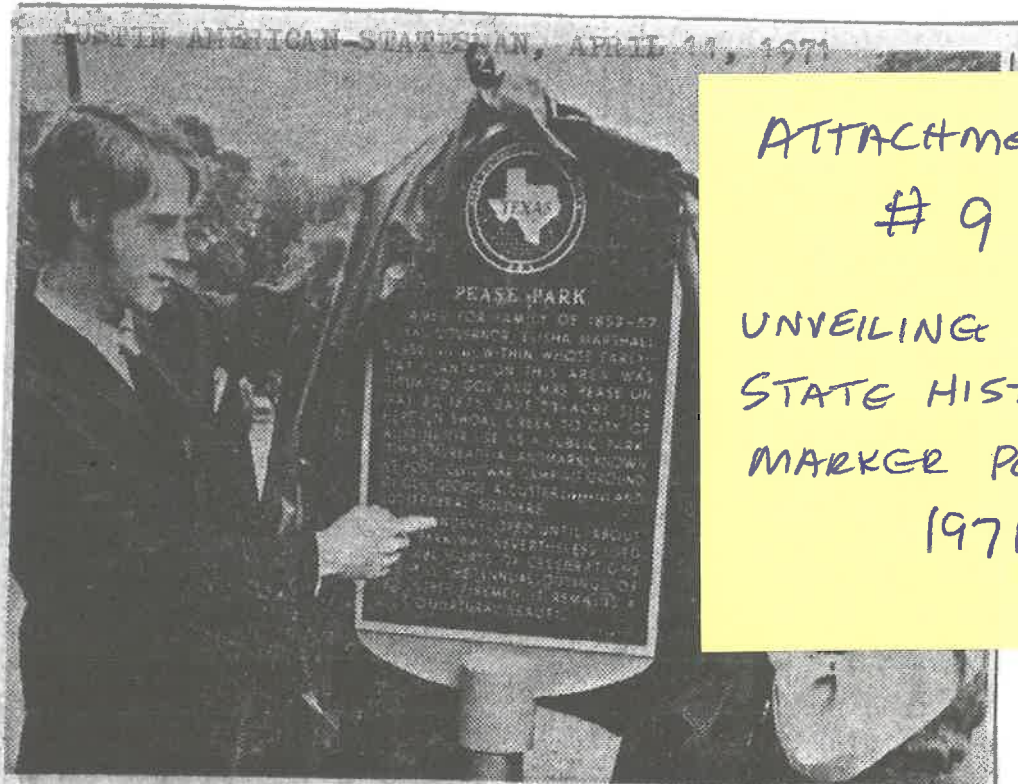
### PEASE PARK

NAMED FOR FAMILY OF 1853-57 TEXAS GOVERNOR, ELISHA MARSHALL PEASE (1812-83), WITHIN WHOSE EARLY-DAY PLANTATION, THIS AREA WAS SITUATED. GOV. AND MRS. PEASE ON MAY 20, 1875, GAVE 23-ACRE SITE HERE ON SHOAL CREEK TO CITY OF AUSTIN FOR USE AS A PUBLIC PARK. IT WAS ALREADY A LANDMARK, KNOWN AS POST-CIVIL WAR CAMPING GROUND OF GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER (1839-76) AND 200 FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

LEFT UNDEVELOPED UNTIL ABOUT 1913, PARK WAS NEVERTHELESS USED FOR ALL SORTS OF CELEBRATIONS SUCH AS THE ANNUAL OUTINGS OF VOLUNTEER FIREMEN. IT REMAINS A SPOT OF NATURAL BEAUTY.

(1971)





ATTACHMENT C

# 9

UNVEILING OF  
STATE HISTORICAL  
MARKER PEASE PARK  
1971

Staff Photo.

**PEASE DESCENDANTS SEE PARK DEDICATED**  
Douglas and Margaret Harmon, great-great-grandchildren, unveil marker

## Historical Marker Reminds Park Lovers of Pease Gift

By LARRY BESAW  
Staff Writer

Scenic Pease Park, donated to the city in 1875 by the late Gov. and Mrs. Elisha M. Pease, became an official state historical site Saturday with the dedication of a Texas Historical Marker by the Travis County Historical Survey Committee.

Descendants of the former governor, including his great-grandson Thomas Graham of Austin, and about 75 spectators were on hand for the unveiling of the marker.

The monument commemorates the 36-acre park land as the former Pease home and the post-Civil War camping ground of Gen. George A. Custer and his soldiers. "It remains a spot of natural beauty," the marker states.

Featured speaker at the dedication ceremonies was Dr. Irby Carruth, former Austin

school superintendent, who said the marker will "remind those who are here and those who are yet to come of the origin of the park and the name of the generous and public spirited family that gave it."

"Good deeds and those who do them are often forgotten," he said. "It is our hope that this historical marker will be read by the thousands who will enjoy this park in the years to come."

Carruth reviewed Pease's administration, noting that "among his many constructive acts while governor was the passing of laws that laid the financial base for the public school system, laws that encouraged railroads to come to Texas, along with other acts that brought prosperity and growth to the Lone Star State."

"In these days of asphalt, pollution, crowded apartments, crowded homes, growing

population and increasing traffic," he said, "may the park continue to be a place where people can come to relax, to visit, to play, or just walk alone and enjoy the beauty of nature."

Following Carruth's speech, Graham thanked the committee for its efforts in establishing the marker. It is at the end of Parkway, off 12th and past the old underpass.

Although given to the city in 1875, the land was not developed until 1893 when the Austin Kiwanis Club retained a landscape engineer to assist the group in landscaping, lighting and installation of a water system. The City Recreation Department was created in 1929 and the land was developed into a useable public park.

Members of the Austin High School band provided music during the ceremony.

## Austin History Center



Descendants of the Pease family at the marker: James and Julie Graham Harman, Nancy Graham, Margaret Harman, Douglas Harman, Mrs. Tom Graham and Tom Graham.



Margaret and Douglas Harman at marker.

## Austin History Center



Some of descendants of Gov. & Mrs. Pease. Left to right: Mrs. Tom Graham, Tom Graham, Mrs. Julie Graham Harman, Nancy Graham, Margaret Harman, Douglas Harman, Mr. Carl Widen (not a member of the family)



Margaret Harman unveils the marker.



# Park the Object of Tribute

This morning at 10:30 the Travis County Historical Survey Committee appropriate ceremonies will, dedicate on the site a plaque in honor of Pease Park. Almost a hundred years ago, in 1875 to be exact, Governor and Mrs. E. M. Pease gave a large portion of their then country estate along Shoal Creek to the city of Austin for a park. Today, in the very heart of the city, with traffic roaring alongside and overhead, Pease Park is still an oasis of green in a desert of concrete.

In Austin's earlier days, when every home had its own green lawn, flower beds and vegetable patch, there was no urgent necessity for public parks as there is in the

urbanized life of today. For many years Pease Park was neglected by the city, although there were sporadic attempts by different groups to arouse interest in the development of this magnificent gift to the city. Despite civic indifference, Pease Park during all this time was the scene of many happy gatherings — Sunday School picnics, lodge meetings, informal outings.

The most prestigious early event held in Pease Park was the annual celebration of the Volunteer Fire Department. This generally took place on San Jacinto Day, April 21, and was the occasion for contests of all sorts — sack races,

biggest baby, prettiest lady, etc. — and of course, oratory.

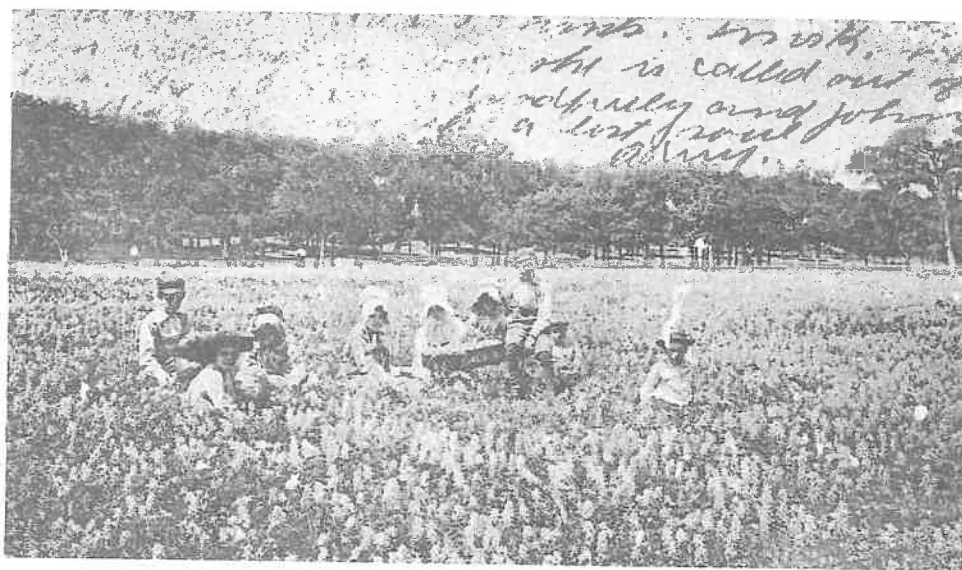
In April, 1903, A. P. Wooldridge, later to become Austin's beloved mayor, was orator of the day and his speech was not about the glorious accomplishments of the volunteer firemen but about Pease Park. In the presence of Mrs. Pease and her daughter, Julia, he paid truthful tribute to Governor Pease: "How grateful should our people be to the noble founder of this park. In giving this spot to our people Governor E. M. Pease thought alone of their contentment and pleasure and happiness. He loved Austin and her people and took great pride in her beauty and progress and perfection. He

had great faith in Austin. . ."

With his usual foresight, Wooldridge said: "... is it not a duty for the health and happiness of our people that we should provide ample and appropriate places for their recreation and leasure?"

The speech concluded: "Some of the most public spirited of our ladies have made a beautiful flag and wrought upon it the name 'Pease Park.' As that flag is unfurled and mounts up its staff and proudly floats there, may it not be the harbinger and signal of the proud and forever maintain a large and beautiful park for the health and happiness of our people?"

Saturday, April 10, 1971



**PEASE PARK SHOWN DURING ONE OF ITS EARLIER DAYS**  
It has given pleasure to Austin people for almost 100 years

ATTACHMENT C  
#10

PARKS + RECREATION  
MARKER RE:  
GEN. CUSTER'S  
ENCAMPMENT AT  
PEASE 1865-1866

Shoal Creek  
in the 19th Century

Custer's Meadow named for famous general stationed in Texas

Union General George Armstrong Custer and three companies of Federal cavalry were assigned to Austin following the end of the Civil War. Confederate state officials had fled and there was a lack of law and order. Custer's troops camped here along Shoal Creek in an area of Pease Park now known as "Custer's Meadow" from November 3, 1865 to February 4, 1866. Custer was accompanied to Austin by his wife Libby, who later remembered their stay as a happy one during which they were well received by the local populace. Sadly, cholera swept through the cavalry camp that winter and many soldiers were hospitalized at the nearby Neill-Cochran Mansion in what is now West Campus. A number of soldiers died of the disease and were buried along Shoal Creek's banks. A flood in April, 1900 disinterred the remains and they were subsequently re-interred at Austin's Oakwood Cemetery.



General George A. Custer



General George A. Custer's personal guidon



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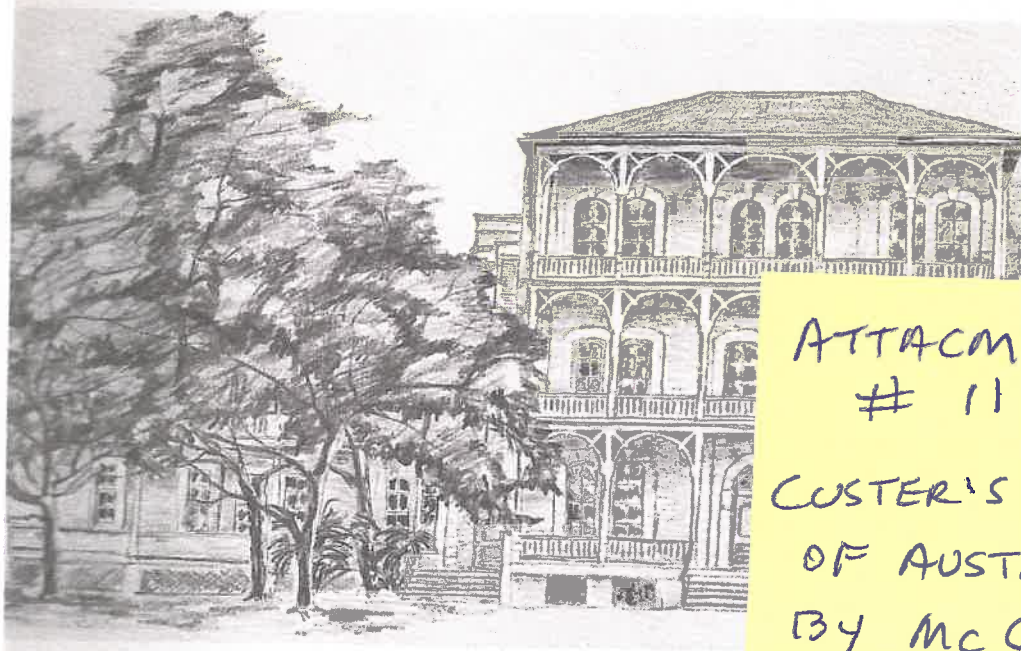
Custer's Cavalry Occupation of  
Hempstead & Austin, Texas

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The History of Custer's  
Headquarters Building

---

two monographs by John M. Carroll



ATTACHMENT C  
# 11

CUSTER'S OCCUPATION  
OF AUSTIN  
BY MCCARROLL  
PUBLISHED 1983



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Custer's Cavalry Occupation of  
Hempstead & Austin, Texas

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The History of Custer's  
Headquarters Building

---

two monographs by John M. Carroll

---

The Arthur H. Clark Co. Glendale, CA 1983



This open area on Shoal Creek is the site of the burials of the men who died in the winter of 1866 or '67 of cholera and other causes. This was after Custer's departure, while the command was under Lt. Col. Samuel D. Sturgis. The Pease home is about 400 yards to the southeast. Courtesy, Custer Battlefield Collection.



Neill-Cochran House, not far from Custer's Headquarters and encampment. Site of hospital area during the Yellow Fever outbreak during the occupation. Courtesy, Austin-Travis Co. Coll.



Custer Road, an unmarked road one block in length, near banks of the Colorado River. Exists between Shade and Jane lanes. Author's Collection.

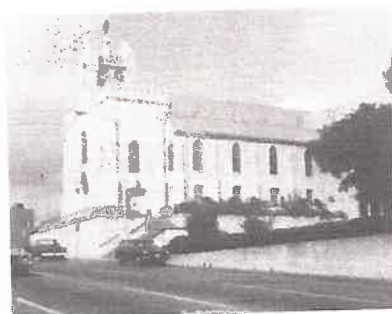


The Custers and military friends on the porch of the Headquarters Building. The lower picture shows Tom, George and Elizabeth Custer in center. Liza, the cook, stands in the doorway. Father Emmanuel Custer is seated in the chair.  
 Courtesy, Austin-Travis County Collection.





Congress Avenue, Austin's main street at the time of Custer's residence. Flagpole is standing at the present corner of West Sixth. State Capitol at the north end of Congress, which burned in 1881, stood about a mile southwest of Custer's Headquarters.  
 Courtesy, Austin-Travis Co. Coll.



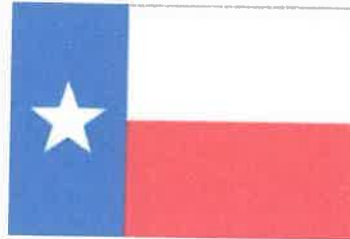
St. David's Episcopal Church, shown in 1869 and present day, located at 300 East Pine (now Seventh) Street.  
 Courtesy, Austin-Travis County Collection.



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# CUSTER LIVES!

## General Custer In Texas



In May 1865 after General George Armstrong Custer had completed his US Civil War duties and appeared in the Grand Review in Washington DC, he was ordered to Texas to command a division of US Cavalry. When the US Civil War ended reuniting the nation became a prime priority and Texas was an important part of the reunification effort. In addition to protecting the unpopular Reconstruction government, General Custer and his Troopers were there to protect Texas from a perceived threat from Emperor Maximilian's regime in Mexico.

Accompanying General George Custer were his brother Tom, his wife Libbie, his staff and their families. General Custer's father, Emanuel Henry Custer, was on the payroll as a forager. I have read conflicting reports on the size of the expedition ranging from 3,000 to 4,500 people. The first 'permanent' stop of the expedition was Hempstead, Texas. Soon afterward General Custer's command moved to Austin after the governor of Texas offered General Custer the Blind Asylum, which had been closed during the war, for his headquarters. There the Neill-Cochran House was used as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

While General Custer was adored, almost worshipped by many of his US Civil War Troops, many Soldiers and Troopers in Texas disliked their leader. Most of this was brought on by General Custer strictly enforcing regulations prohibiting foraging, lawlessness, and destruction of private property by the US Army. General Custer knew that to make Reconstruction work, Texans must respect and believe in the United States government and Army. In addition the Troopers ready in case the order was given to force into Mexico to topple Emperor Maximilian. States of America Officers from leading the

General Custer and the citizens of Texas were generous and courtly Officer. The Texan's men in check, preventing the looting and allowed to flourish in other southern states. The people of Austin could be called mutual. Texas ended when he was mustered out and returned to his regular US Army rank. General Custer accepted from President Juarez an appointment against Emperor Maximilian. President Juarez's absence, and General Custer accepted the

ATTACHMENT C  
# 12

GEN. CUSTER IN  
TEXAS

**Cavalry. If the General had gotten his leave to fight for the freedom of Mexico would he have just been another forgotten US Civil War hero? I think not. General Custer was at that time the most famous man in America and a media darling. When the Mexican's had driven the French out and General Custer had won once again, I think he would be even more famous than he is today, without the smearing of his service to his country as is the custom today.**

**Libbie Custer initially had mixed reviews of Texas early in her stay. Many Texans seemed to be violent trigger-happy men who threatened Troopers and local supporters. Worst of all despite the Union victory, some Texans were still trading slaves in 1865 when General Custer's Troopers arrived. When Libbie contracted malaria she was cared for by a wealthy Texas family who won her over. Soon Libbie began to see Texas and Texans in a new light. Libbie developed a genuine fondness for Texas. Libbie foresaw the great economic potential in Texas and tried unsuccessfully to have her father invest in land there. In Libbie's book "Tenting on the Plains", published in 1887, she presents a charming picture of their stay in Texas. The curtains pictured in my Custer Vacations section, on the Custer House page, were brought from Texas by Libbie to Fort Abraham Lincoln.**

**Sadly the Texas Legislature was the only state legislature to send official condolences to General Custer's family following his death at the Battle of The Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876. General Custer's Headquarters building in Austin, the Blind Asylum, located on the campus of the University of Texas, has been restored.**



**The Blind Asylum, General Custer's Headquarters building in Austin.**



**The curtains brought from Texas, by Libbie, to Fort Abraham Lincoln.**

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Texas | Columns | "Letters from Central Texas"

## Custer in Texas

by [Clay Coppedge](#)



It's not hard to figure that Gen. George Armstrong Custer's time in [Texas](#) was controversial and paradoxical. His entire military career was that way, starting when he graduated last in his class at West Point in 1861 until the bitter end at Little Big Horn in 1875. Custer stirred controversy and debate in his own time, and historians have continued the debate to the present day. Brilliant or buffoon? Martyr or imbecile? The debate continues.

Distinguished by shoulder-length curly blonde hair, a red tie and sailor's blouse, he was something of a dandy and something of his own creation. He became to the world the dashing and daring soldier that he imagined himself to be when he was a boy growing up in Ohio. That boyhood dream became a reality in the Civil War when Custer distinguished himself as a daring – some said reckless – commander who led Union troops successfully at Gettysburg and other major battles and pursued Confederate General Robert E. Lee to Appomattox.



Gen. George Armstrong Custer  
Wikimedia Commons

Lee's surrender at Appomattox ended the Civil War for most people, though [Texas](#) was among the states that didn't officially surrender a month later. The entire South, including [Texas](#), was ravaged by anarchy in the immediate aftermath of the war. The U.S. also feared that the Confederates would regroup in Mexico under emperor French emperor Maximilian.

Gen Phil Sheridan sent Custer and a thousand or so volunteer troops to [Texas](#) in 1866 to help restore and maintain order, but Custer had his

## Integrity Paving Texas

Asphalt  
Contractors  
in Central  
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• •



ATTACHMENT C  
# 13  
CUSTER IN TEXAS  
BY CLAY COPPEDGE

hands full maintaining order among his own troops. The conflict arose over Custer's refusal to let the soldiers pillage and plunder the countryside to their heart's content.

When they arrived at [Hempstead](#) in August of 1866, Custer issued orders that made it clear that "foraging" the land and its bounty would not be tolerated. Anyone found guilty of disobeying those orders would have his head shaved and receive 25 lashes of the whip. Once bloody and shorn soldiers started showing up in camp, the foraging stopped.

This measure, though successful, was also controversial. Custer was accused of violating the Reconstruction Laws that "no cruel or unjust punishment" be inflicted on "disturbers of the public peace and criminals." Custer argued that the punishment was neither cruel nor unjust and, besides, it worked, which allowed him to follow his own orders in regard to protecting [Texas](#) planters and farmers from the troops.

The New York Times seemed to agree. "Gen'l Custer, knowing that the trial for desertion was a farce, tried every humane way to save his army from going to pieces, but failed," a correspondent wrote. "He then tried a new way, and flogged several men and shaved their heads. This had the desired effect, but brought down the friends of these soldiers upon him, who charge him with being disloyal, inhuman, and everything that is bad. Now, I leave it to everyone if Custer didn't do right."

Custer's peculiar disciplinary measures alienated many of his troops (and some authorities in Washington) but not the people who [Texas](#), who would generally recall Custer fondly, mainly because he had protected them from those who would have preyed upon the land and the people who lived on it and from it.

The ban on foraging was particularly galling to the soldiers as they marched into [Texas](#) with a lot of orders and drills but few rations. Custer assured them that rations would be available at [Hempstead](#), but that turned out to be not true. The troops spent two unhappy months there, and then marched to [Austin](#). The Custers moved into the old Blind Asylum building on the outskirts of town, now restored and a part of the University of Texas campus.

For Custer's wife, Libbie, who wrote about her experiences in [Texas](#) in her book "Tenting on the Plains," the stay in [Austin](#) was an idyllic time, coming as it did between the Civil War and the Indian Wars on the Plains. They spent a lot of time horseback riding and at the race track. Custer liked a little place on Shoal Creek so much that he had a makeshift jail built there. "Armstrong was having the time of his life, even while performing the unpleasant and unrewarding task of taming [Texas](#)," one biographer wrote. For her part, Libbie enjoyed the luxuries of a bathtub, furniture, a fireplace and a social life.

It was nice while it lasted. He was mustered out of the volunteers in February of 1867, and would eventually take command of the Seventh Cavalry, where he would meet his fate and seal his name in the history books at Little Big Horn. The [Texas](#) legislature passed a resolution of condolence, noting that Custer had endeared himself to the people of [Texas](#) during his brief stay.

© [Clay Coppedge](#)  
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**PAGE 2**

MAY 18, 1961

## General Custer Camped Along Shoal Creek

We aren't through with historic oak clumps by any means. The comfortable shade of present Pease Park isn't usually associated with any important event of the past. Children romp there and both family group picnics keep the grass worn and tables full. The wooded area along Shoal Creek is a valued community asset, and the foresight of the donor is to be greatly appreciated. It was specified in the conveyance that if the City of Austin ever tried to use it for anything but recreational purposes, then the property would revert to the heirs.

That, of course, is the only way to assure a park for posterity.

One wonders why more of the area isn't landscaped, but that's negative thinking. This tome is dedicated to stories, not community advancement.

The creek was the eastern limit of the Elibu Pease plantation in 1865. The owner's mansion stood a half-mile away on a hilltop. We know it now as the residence of Allan Shivers and family, the "Pease Place" or "Woodlawn". Too many articles have been written about the house for it to be featured here.

\* Besides, this series deals with oak trees.

Shoal Creek ran deep and clean in those years. The 18-year-old daughter of Adolph Bahn drowned in its creek in July, 1865, which proves that it was more of a stream then than now. William J. Walsh, one of storied characters who will

out the first baseball diamond in this part of Texas. The sport was brought to Texas by Federal occupation troops, and military records show contests between Army and civilian teams in Galveston and Houston. The writer has looked for evidence of an Austin club organized to play the soldiers, but has found none. (Ed Knebel wasn't around then so maybe nobody would spring for uniforms and equipment.)

A hoarse race also enlivened Custer's assignment here. Austin sharpies doctored his nag and took the General for a cleaning, too. But the real "cleaning" was done by Austin property owners.

The officers and many enlisted men wanted places to live on this side of the creek. Property owners were willing to rent at price. Some houses brought \$200 a month and converted sheds netted fifty.

The bloom was short-lived. San Antonio was designated as the army capital of Texas and the blue-coats moved away. No physical evidence proves their tenure along the west bank of Shoal Creek and your guess is as good as mine about where the baseball field was located.

If this bit of history enhances your enjoyment of the park, you are quite welcome.

## ATTACHMENT C

# 14

AUSTIN TIMES HERALD  
STORY ON CUSTER  
ON SHOAL CREEK

MAY 18, 1961

Among these oaks in Pease Park camped General George Custer and his Yankee troopers.

vancement.

The creek was at the limit of the Elihu Pease plantation in 1865. The owner's mansion stood a half-mile away on a hilltop. We know it now as the residence of Arthur Shivers and family, the "Pease Place" or "Woodlawn". Too many articles have been written about the house for it to be featured here.

Besides, this series deals with oak trees.

Shoal Creek ran deep and clean in those years. The 18-year-old daughter of Adolph Bahn drowned in its creek in July, 1865, which proves that it was more of a stream then than now. William J. Walsh, one of storied characters who will be treated here at full length in a week or so, called it a fine fishing creek.

The first Yankees came to town just one week after Miss Bahn was drowned. Citizens led a parade from present Sixth Street to the capital. (It is probably necessary again to remind readers that Austin and Travis County had voted against secession). Lieutenant Colonel A.S. Badger was the first Austin commandant.

There were few incidents. By mid-September 242 citizens had sworn loyalty to the Union. William J. Ward had returned to city hall as mayor. On October 10 came the first telegraphic message received in Austin. It was over a military wire with a battery somehow concerned with the operation.

Early in November Lt. Col. Badger was relieved of command. His successor was a more colorful figure, and Austin folk warmed to him at once. He decided to put his blue troopers in camp outside the city limits. Mr. Pease offered his plantation and the Yankees pitched tents and built cabins around springs just south of present West 24th Street. Water still seeps out of those limestone bluffs.

The Yankee commandant was General George Custer, whose later military experiences have been immortalized in any number of novels and motion pictures. The waggish sort had concocted last words for him, too—"where in the hell did all those Indians come from?"

The statement is poor grammar as well as fictional.

Custer's men lived peaceably along Shoal Creek for several months. And somewhere in or near the present park the Yankee troopers laid



Among these oaks in Pease Park camped General George Custer and his Yankee troopers.

*Continued from  
Austin Times Herald*

6/18/61

## Austin Needs a Park Commission

FIFTY years ago yesterday Gov. and Mrs. E. M. Pease decided to the city of Austin the 23-acre tract on Shoal creek now familiarly known by the misnomer, Pease park. While the place is a natural beauty spot, it is anything but a park, as the city, through all of these years, has failed to provide financial assistance to the hand of nature.

Austin should, and will have, within the near future, a park commission, adequately financed, either by municipal funds or the pocketbook of worthy citizens who see something more in life than the glory of having heaped up fortunes in gold, with no other satisfaction than that they received by the moulding of such an image. Such philanthropic financing might be done by a half dozen men over a period of years.

Pease park should be developed, but Pease park is just one of a number of appropriate sites that should be improved. There are beauty spots in all parts of Austin, groves, streams and wooded areas, accessible to thousands of people, all of which are awaiting the magic touch of a park commission. In a few years many of these places will be unavailable, as new residence additions are gradually pushing further back into nature's wonderland of forest and stream. This is not, however, the case with Pease park. That site belongs to the city and will never be affected. But there are other tracts, which, included in the Pease development, would make Austin a veritable garden spot of playgrounds, drives and scenery. Let's have a park commission.

## THE AUSTIN AMERICAN

# PEASE PARK TO BE BEAUTIFIED

## Kiwanis Club to Sponsor New Civic Project

Beautification of the 23-acre tract known as Pease Park will be spearheaded by the Austin Kiwanis club as its major activity for 1928, it was announced at the meeting of that organization Monday noon at the Stephen F. Austin.

The creation of a beautiful park with flower gardens, playgrounds for the children and beautiful drives and walks is the general plan the Kiwanis club has in mind with reference to the improvement of this property deeded to the city of Austin by Governor and Mrs. Pease on May 24, 19

pease. For the past President Earl Stims Pease park has been named as a city park, improvements made from the city.

Kiwanians voted unanimously to sponsor the beautification of the park, a project which has a wide one of general public the city of Austin. The proposed plan the Kiwanis club would plant shrubs and create a system of flow erect a band stand a playgrounds and play paratus for the children council will be recues bridges, cut roadways walks through the park

street, located on the west by Windsor Road and on the east by Shoal Creek. The Kiwanis club plans to make a topographic survey of the tract and later employ a landscape engineer to draw up a beautification plan for the tract.

With the improvement of Pease Park additional ground could be obtained for a municipal zoo, according to President Earl Stims, who stated the Shoal Creek valley, bounded on both sides by a ridge of cliffs, extended for two and one-half miles up the creek, an ideal habitat for the animals.

E. C. Gibbs favored the beautification of the park because "it is a project of universal appeal." Mr. Gibbs expressed the opinion that the Kiwanis club should sponsor the project but that other organizations should be permitted to cooperate in improving the park.

Other speakers who voiced endorsement of the project were J. H. W. Williams, Henry H. Luedcke and M. B. Brown.

Miss Kathleen Molesworth, who recently returned from Spain after an absence of more than two years, gave an interesting talk on conditions and customs in that country. Football, she said, is beginning to rank with the full fight as a national sport and that country will soon get the dial telephone system. Spaniards know nothing of chili and tamales and the women there dress in blue and black instead of the bright colors pictured in "Carmen."

Dick Hittison, tenor soloist, sang "Fearing" and "Twilight," accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Charles N. Bustin Jr. Mr. Hittison also entertained with a saxophone solo. The Kiwanis quartette comprising James Brophy, Al Boone, A. D. Thompson and Louis Slaughter sang a comedy parody.

Hubert "Casey" Jones spoke briefly asking the Kiwanians to support Austin high school athletics this season.

James Brophy and Eugene Meyer were welcomed as new members of the club.

ATTACHMENT C

#15

STATESMAN ARTICLE  
ON KIWANIS CLUB  
PROJECT AT PEASE  
1925



Work On Pease Park Project Begins Within Next Three Days  
*The Austin Statesman (1921-1973); May 17, 1926;*  
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Austin American Statesman  
 pg. 1

## Work On Pease Park Project Begins Within Next Three Days

Construction on the Pease park project of the Austin Kiwanis club will start within the next three days, Frank Hundell announced at the meeting of the club Monday at the Stephen F. Austin hotel. The proposed beautification of the park includes construction of memorial gates honoring Governor and Mrs. E. M. Pease, a low water dam across Shovel Creek, a wading pool, a rest room, drives and paths and other features of a public recreation ground.

The Monday program was devoted almost entirely to entertainment, home town talent providing in both quality and variety a program matching that of a first class theater. "Scarborough's Ukeleles," which bids fair to become one of the most popular groups on the "Civic Club Circuit," led the program with a number of instrumental numbers. Miss Lois Merrill also gave a dance and Miss Jerry Parker a solo. Members of the organization are Misses Evelyn Dougherty, pianist, Lois Merrill, Adeline Hoag, Marshall Bowler, Jerry Parker, Lorena Pharr, Agnes Johnson and Essie Allen. Miss Mary Elizabeth Spahr, personal director of the J. B. Scarborough store, accompanied the girls to the luncheon.

### Glee Club Quartet Sings.

Dick Mitten, accompanied by Miss Mary Grace Davis, sang two numbers which were received with much applause. Then came the University of Texas Glee club, quartet to "bring down the house." The singers were called back repeatedly by applause. Tom Hartley closed the program with a yodeling number, accompanied by the other three members of the quartet.

Members of the quartet are Tom Hartley, Woodward Miller, Marvin Brown, and Charles Milhouse.

### Loudest Singer Rewarded

Louis Slaughter was awarded a \$5 gold piece as the loudest singer. Others who contested included Billy Wolf, Houghton Brownlee, Calvin Gillman, Scott Yeomans, and H. H. Lardock. The Kiwanis club quartet, composed of Houghton Brownlee, Louis Slaughter, Max Dickler, A. D. Boone, and H. L. Clapp, director, then gave one number. Max Dickler presented the club with a piece of the north pole, which he said he had secured while flying over the arctic regions with Ronid Amundsen.

ATTACHMENT C  
 # 16

STATESMAN ARTICLE  
 ON START OF  
 KIWANIS PROJECT  
 AT PEASE  
 MAY 17, 1926

## WORK ON SHOAL DRIVE RENEWED

*The Austin Statesman* (1921-1973); Jan 17, 1934;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman

pg. 10

# WORK ON SHOAL DRIVE RENEWED

Surveys have been completed and plans are about ready for completion of [redacted] drive from 24th to 20th streets, City Engr. J. B. Motheral said Wednesday.

Workmen are busy at the 29th street end, working back south. Plans include, besides the automobile drive, a bridle path and possibly a footpath along the creek.

The force of 200 CWA workers engaged this week in excavating, clearing away and building right of way, is expected to be increased next week to 300 men. Motheral said. The work must be completed by Feb. 15 in order to assure finishing with CWA labor, Motheral said.

The route of the drive at 24th street is being changed in the new plans to cross the pavement nearer the bridge. This new route, approved by the city council at a recent meeting, will keep to the east side of the creek and avoid two crossings called for in the original plans.

Work was started this week on projects in Rosedale park and Hyde Park playgrounds was halted Tues-

day by rain. In the latter place, workmen are constructing a concrete swimming pool, 80 feet long by 40 feet wide and slanting to a depth of 10 feet.

## GRANDPA NO DANCER

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Howard W. Henderson, a grandfather who is 6 and gray-haired, became indignant in domestic relations court. "The idea!" he exclaimed, "the idea of saying that I spend my time dancing!"

He had been haled into court by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Henderson, who accused him of hiding her husband as well as being a gay blade. The judge decided he should contribute to the support of the grandchildren.

ATTACAMENT C

# 17

STATESMAN ARTICLE  
ON CWA PROJECT  
ON "SHOAL DRIVE"

JAN. 17, 1934

## CWA TO RESUME PARK WORK SOON

*The Austin Statesman (1921-1973); Mar 30, 1934;*

*ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman*

pg. 12

# CWA TO RESUME PARK WORK SOON

Resumption of work at Zilker park and along [REDACTED] under the new CWA setup tentatively has been set for April 15, it was announced today by F. A. Dale, state CWA park engineer.

These projects, originally begun by the city but later designated as federal projects, were well along when all CWA work was suspended here Wednesday.

♦ ♦ ♦

### Tree Planting Continues

The stone entrance to Zilker park west of Barton creek bridge was almost completed as was construction on the boy scout lodge and concession house. Work of setting out trees already received here for the arboretum will be continued under a special arrangement, Mr. Dale said.

Between 300 and 400 men were working at Zilker park on the various improvements there. Other projects not completed included building of a dam along Dry creek in the west end of the park, building of a girl scout cabin, terracing between the rock garden and the Barton Springs pavilion, and grading of roads.

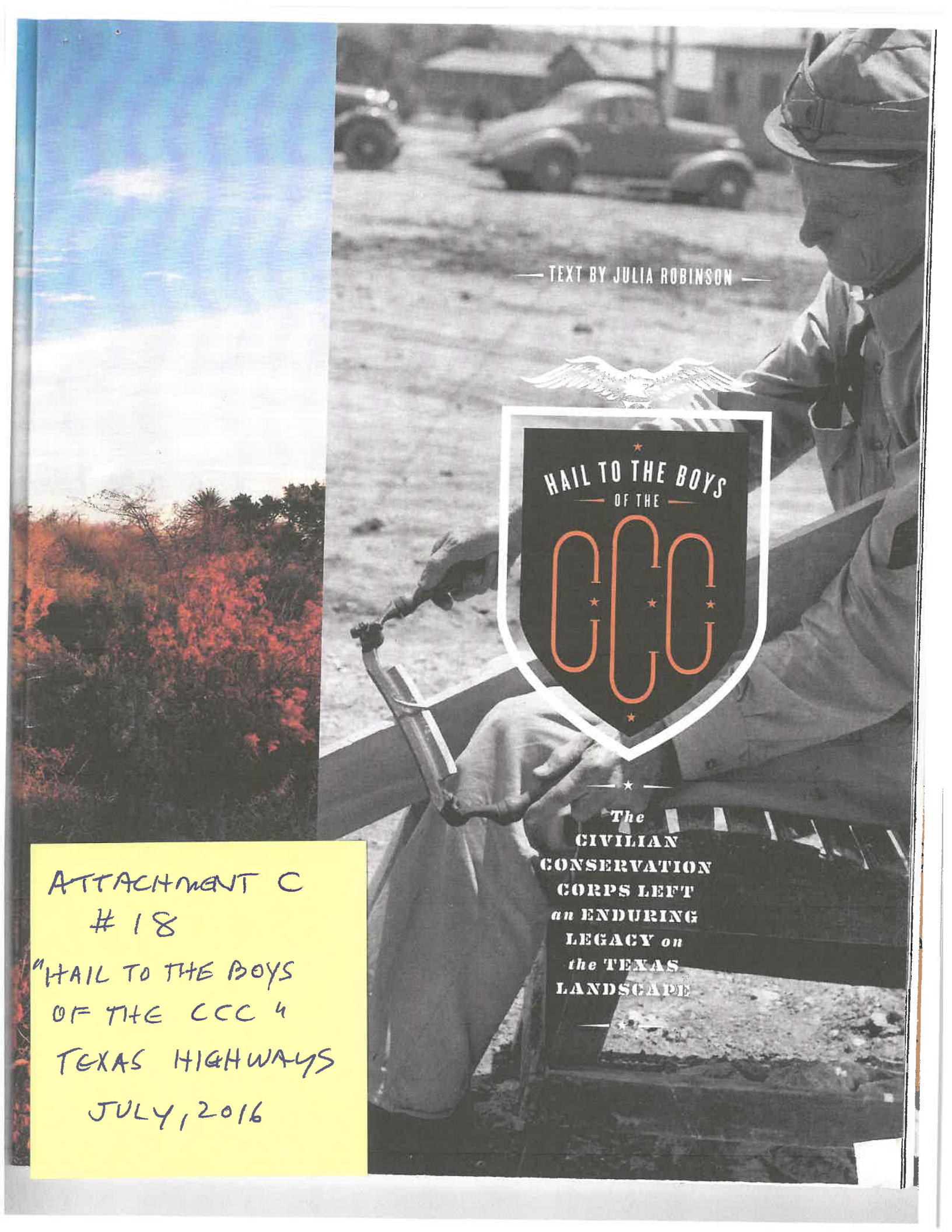
♦ ♦ ♦

### Work For Limited Number

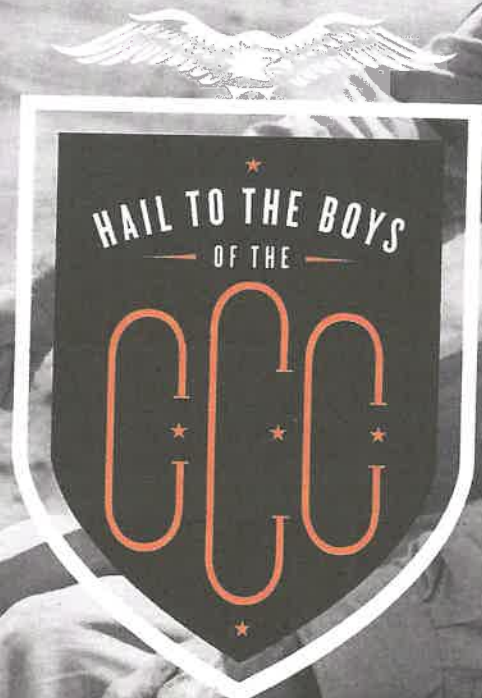
Foot and bridle trails had been laid out along the [REDACTED] drive and the roadway had been graded but work on bridges at the north end of the roadway was just being started.

The new setup is expected to provide for employment of a limited number of laborers after a thorough study by case workers of the CWA rolls. It probably will call for only subsistence employment, enough to provide only necessities and likely will not assure a fixed number of hours of work per week for the workers, Dale said.

The last city project using CWA labor was finished Thursday when the last concrete was poured on the new swimming pool at Hyde Park playground.



— TEXT BY JULIA ROBINSON —

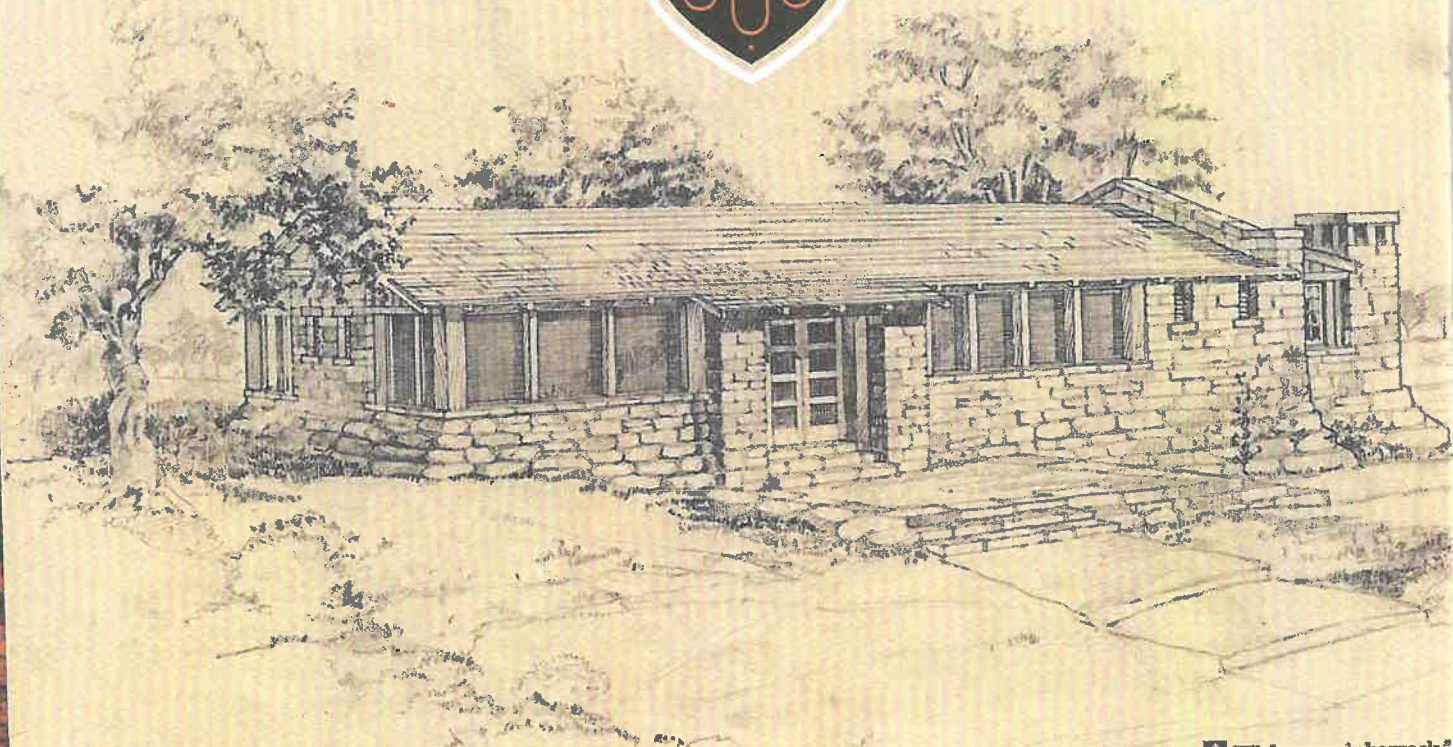


★  
The  
CIVILIAN  
CONSERVATION  
CORPS LEFT  
an ENDURING  
LEGACY on  
the TEXAS  
LANDSCAPE  
★

ATTACHMENT C  
# 18

"HAIL TO THE BOYS  
OF THE CCC &  
TEXAS HIGHWAYS  
JULY, 2016





W

hen I was a child, Texas' state parks were beloved vacation destinations. I became intimately familiar with the ubiquitous brown-and-yellow signs, the stoic stone buildings, rustic cabins, and cement picnic tables that dotted the state.

They were all similar, yet unique to each site. The large limestone foundations of Central Texas gave way to adobe flair in the west, Spanish mission influence in the south, and piney log cabins in the east. I passed the plaques at the interpretive centers and didn't give a second thought to the grainy black-and-white photos of men in rolled-up shirtsleeves posing on rock piles, or smiling from the roof of a dining hall, hammer in hand.

I became interested in these photos again as an adult. As a photojournalist and student of history, I like to comb through old images looking for moments and stories. The men who built the state parks of Texas were part of a program at a watershed in American politics and culture. Progressive politics, early environmentalism, and the biggest financial crisis the world had ever seen opened a window of opportunity for big ideas to take root.

↑ "Fishermen's barrack,"  
Lake Brownwood  
State Park, 1935

1 "Dam footing,"  
Fort Parker State  
Park, c. 1935

2 The CCC boys at  
Tyler State Park,  
c. 1937

3 4 "HQ Activities"

5 Garner State Park  
site, 1932



1



2

3

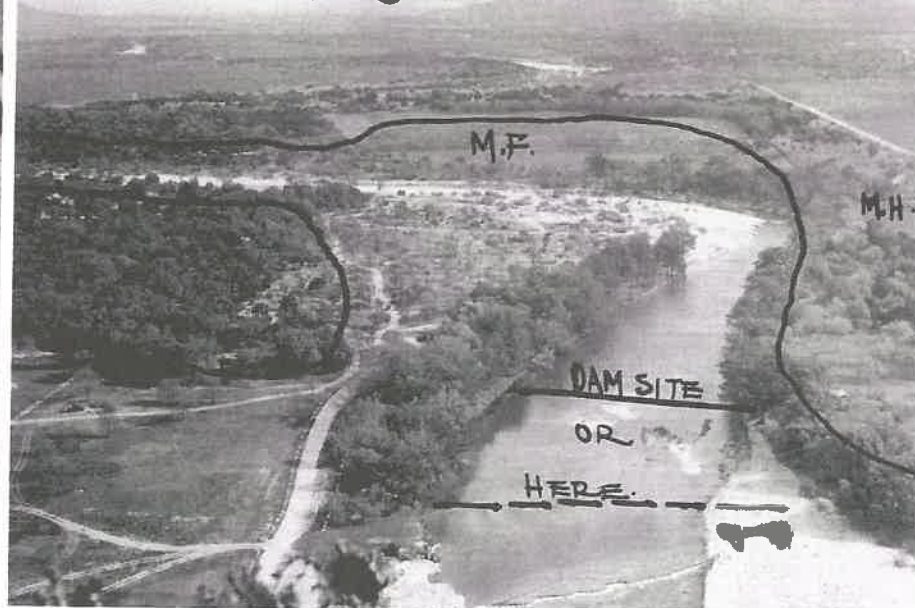


4

5



*Approx. High Water Lines - 1932.*





During the Great Depression, as unemployment rose to a staggering 25 percent and a nine-year drought ushered in the Dust Bowl in the Midwest and Southern Plains, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed the Civilian Conservation Corps as a massive plan to put millions of young men to work in the conservation of America's natural resources. From 1933 to 1942, the Civilian Conservation Corps left an enduring legacy on the Texas landscape and in the lives of

more than 50,000 Texans. Dubbed "Roosevelt's Tree Army," the program gained wide bipartisan support, laid the foundation of our current parks system, and provided financial relief to millions of Americans.

At the start of the Great Depression, Texas seemed insulated from the wider financial stress of the stock market crash. Oil money and a diversified network of cotton, food crops, and wool kept the economy afloat until the early 1930s, when the prices of cotton and oil

dropped and the drought worsened.

At the time, Texas had an anemic state parks system with 14 parks that together covered just over 800 acres. (By comparison, Texas state parks comprise more than 800,000 acres today.) The new state parks board struggled for land donations and legislative funding to develop and maintain the parks. Just weeks after Roosevelt announced the CCC, proposals flooded into Austin from communities all across Texas, each

▼ Comprised of World War I veterans, CCC Company 3822 reconstructed the 18th-Century mission structures at Goliad State Park and Historic Site, including the church, granary, cloister, and workshop.

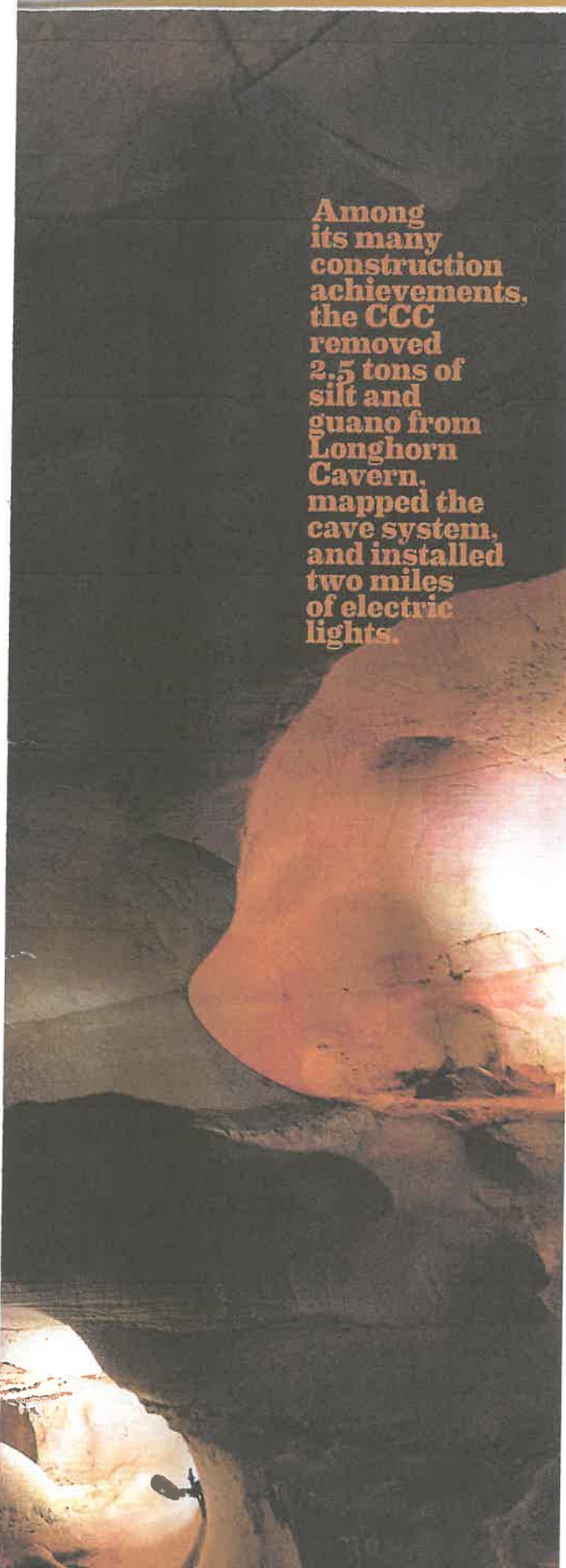
➤ The corps hand-finished some 30,000 square feet of stone to build Balmorhea's pool, once billed as "The World's Largest Open Air Swimming Pool."



**Just weeks after Roosevelt announced the CCC, proposals flooded into Austin from communities all across Texas, each offering sites for new parks and asking for help with erosion, flood control, and farming practices.**







**Among its many construction achievements, the CCC removed 2.5 tons of silt and guano from Longhorn Cavern, mapped the cave system, and installed two miles of electric lights.**

offering sites for new parks and asking for help with erosion, flood control, and farming practices.

Over the next nine years, CCC workers created 56 national, state, and local parks in Texas, growing the total acreage from 800 acres to 60,000 acres. Texas Parks and Wildlife still manages 29 of these state parks today.

All were crafted according to an architectural aesthetic influenced by Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of New York's Central Park, and the Arts & Crafts movement that favored traditional craftsmanship and simple design over industrial production. Architects at the state and national level sought to minimize the silhouettes of buildings and use native materials to blend into the natural surroundings. The style came to be known as "National Park Service Rustic." They built structures using pioneer methods of manual labor and rough-hewn materials. The resulting buildings, roads, and landscape improvements have stood the test of time.

Visitors to Texas state parks will immediately recognize the rustic style.

The scenic lookout of Skyline Drive in Davis Mountains State Park rises from the cliff as a natural extension of local stone. Architects crafted the refectory of Goose Island State Park with a concrete mix of locally available sand and oyster shells. The reconstruction of 18th-Century Spanish Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga in Goliad State Park and Historic Site used quarried local stone and a kiln from the original settlement to fire thousands of floor tiles.

The CCC was tasked with hiring young, often unemployed or otherwise idle young men. To hire as many as possible, the CCC remained an unskilled labor force, utilizing hand tools and the strength of numbers rather than complex machinery. Among its many construction achievements, the CCC removed 2.5 tons of silt and guano from Longhorn Cavern, mapped the cave system, and installed two miles of electric lights. Company 1856 built the world's largest spring-fed pool at San Solomon Springs in Balmorhea, creating a travel destination for



### **More on the CCC**

For further reading on the CCC in Texas, look for *Texas State Parks and the CCC: The Legacy of the Civilian Conservation Corps*, by Cynthia Brandimarte with Angela Reed (Texas A&M University Press, 2013). The visually rich book covers the corps' formation and building of the parks, along with stories of the CCC camps and ongoing management of the sites.

Another excellent resource is *Parks for Texas: Enduring Landscapes of the New Deal*, by James Wright Steely (University of Texas Press, 1999), a comprehensive history of the creation of Texas' state park system.



ATTACHMENT C

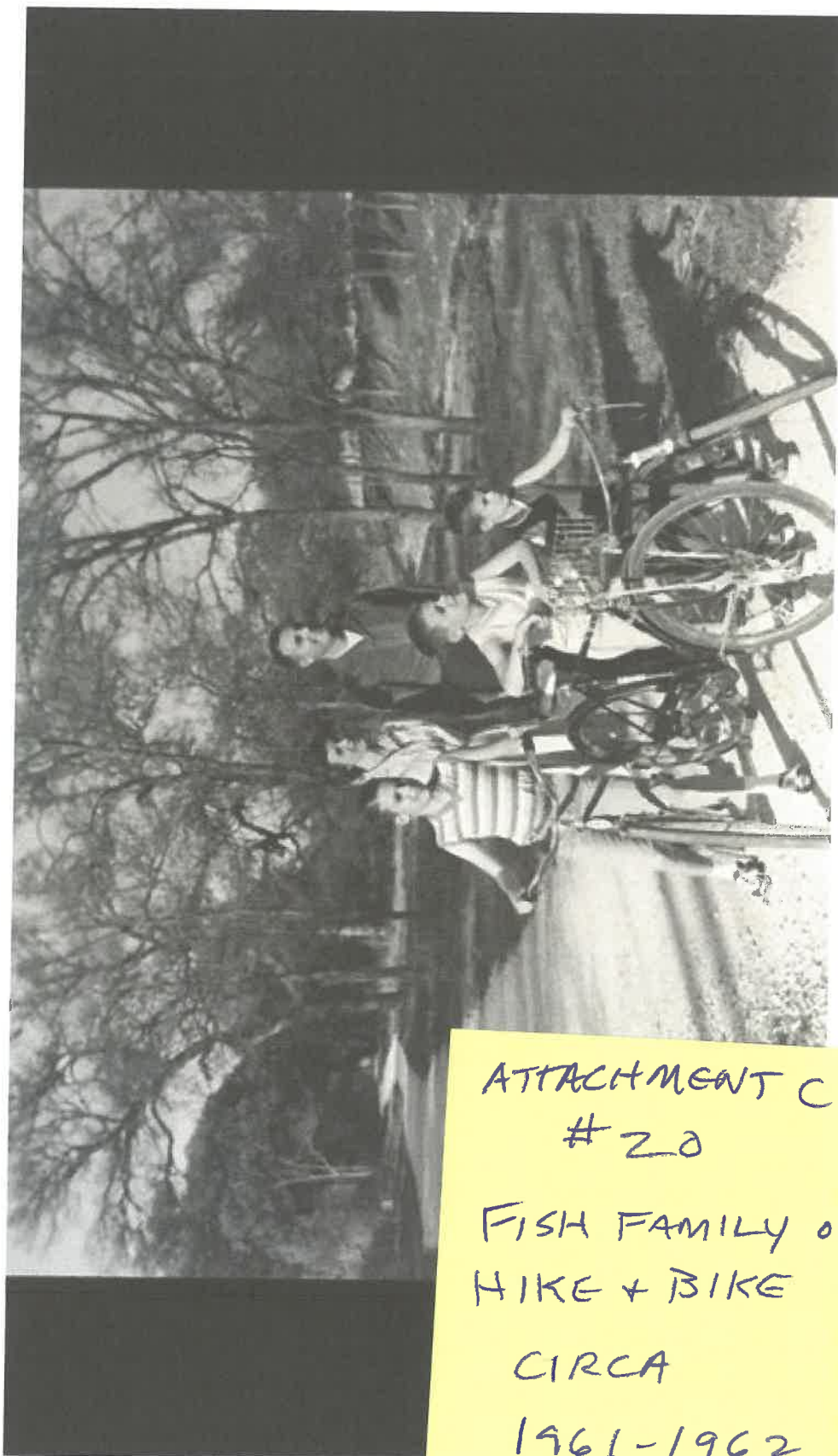
# 19





*Athletic Club Picnic*

ATTACHMENT C  
# 19



ATTACHMENT C  
#20

FISH FAMILY ON  
HIKE + BIKE

CIRCA

1961-1962

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## JANET LONG FISH

Obituary Condolences



Janet Long Fish 1920 - 2008 Janet Long Fish, 87, of Austin, passed away the evening of April 18, 2008 in Austin. Janet was the daughter of Walter Ewing Long and Janet Kaapke Long. She was a life long resident of Austin, attended University Junior High School, Austin High School, and graduated from the University of Texas in 1942 where she

was a member most notably of Phi Beta Kappa honor society, Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, Bit and Spur, and Cap and Gown among others. Her priority in life was to be a great mother, instill the values of her traditional upbringing and to encourage her three sons to be their best. In doing so, she gave up a promising career as a lyric soprano opera singer under the tutelage of Maestro Desegarola of Los Angeles, concerts with the Metropolitan Opera, and a number of recordings. She was also a decorated equestrian, competing in hunt and jumping, as well as an avid polo player, and riding competitively with the University of Texas Equestrian Team. Janet continued to ride her three gaited horse until shortly after her 85th birthday. West Austin will remember the annual Christmas Party for the neighborhood children that continued for two generations. The children would gather for tamales and then, accompanied by her skills on the accordion, walk to the home of each child and serenade their parents while ringing sleigh bells. Her passion for history was passed to her by her father. She collected historical carriages of significance to central Texas including vehicles belonging to former Governor Elisha Pease and his wife Julia and the Walter Tips family, vehicles used by President McKinley and President Teddy Roosevelt, and vehicles used by Governor Bill Clements. She saved from destruction three log cabins, one added as a room to her home on Windsor, the original Jolly family log cabin of Jollyville, and the third capitol building of the Republic of Texas. Janet, however, is most noted as the mother of the Hike and Bike Trail system in Austin. In the late 1950s, she took the money she had been given to purchase a new car,

creating the first Hike and Bike trail on. She walked through grass that was to the air so the driver could see where ended the trail to 31st Street, the under the cliffs at 29th street, oversaw fruit trees, and watered religiously the Junior Deputies, a group of protect the trail from motor vehicles, trash visible for arresting two robbers, a cat "No Motor Vehicles" prohibition. She the trail from the hiding of Spanish gold, an Indian camp at 29th street, the Springs, the burial of General Custer's outings at Split Rock Pool. The success of

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ATTACHMENT C"  
#21OBITUARY OF  
JANET FISH

the Hike and Bike Trail in Austin during the 60's drew the attention of Schwinn Bicycle Company that instituted a national program for the development of "Hike and Bike" trail systems in cities across the country. Through her vision, the city and other private groups have expanded the original trail system in Austin to include numerous creeks, Town Lake and the Green Belt. She was an active member of numerous local and national organizations including The Heritage Society of Austin, Austin History Center, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames of America, National Carriage Society, Open Forum and Junior League. She supported numerous other organizations including the Austin Founders Trail Ride, the Austin Steam Train Association, the Austin Area Garden Council and the Neill-Cochran House Museum. She also served as a docent in the Governor's mansion under four governors. In 1996, she received the Certificate of Appreciation from the Austin Metropolitan Trails Council and the Volunteer Extraordinaire Award from the Junior League, the Sue and Frank McBee Visionary Award from the Heritage Society of Austin in 1997, and the Roberta Crenshaw Park Patron Lifetime Service Award from the City of Austin in 2006. Also in 2006 the new pedestrian bridge across Shoal Creek at 29th street was dedicated in her name. When Janet turned 75, she decided to learn to play the harp. She would invite her musical friends to the house to play duets. Janet always said that music is the last thing to go. As her friends and the friends of her father's generation grew older, she would load up the kids and her accordion and sing for them in nursing homes around Austin. And even when her care required her to be in a nursing home, she could still find the energy to play "Libiamo ne' lletti calici" (the Drinking Song) from La Traviata and "Battle Hymn of the Republic" on the piano to others, even though her hands were gnarled from arthritis. Friday evening, April 18, she joined those whom she had sung to for so many years. She is preceded in death by her parents and her brother Walter Long. She is survived by her sons, Russell Fish, III, Andrew Fish and his wife Paula, and John Fish and his wife Dana, their father, Russell Fish, Jr., her sister-in-law, Alice Long, twelve grandchildren and one great-grandson. Funeral services will be Wednesday, April 23, at 10:00 a.m. at a graveside service in the Oakwood Cemetery Annex in Austin. Janet's request would be that a plant be donated to the Austin Parks and Recreation Department for placement on the Hike and Bike trail between Pease Park and 29th Street so that residents and visitors can all enjoy the beauty of Austin and the consummation of her life's passion. Obituary and guestbook online at [www. http://wcfish.com](http://wcfish.com)



Published in Austin American-Statesman from Apr. 20 to Apr. 22, 2008

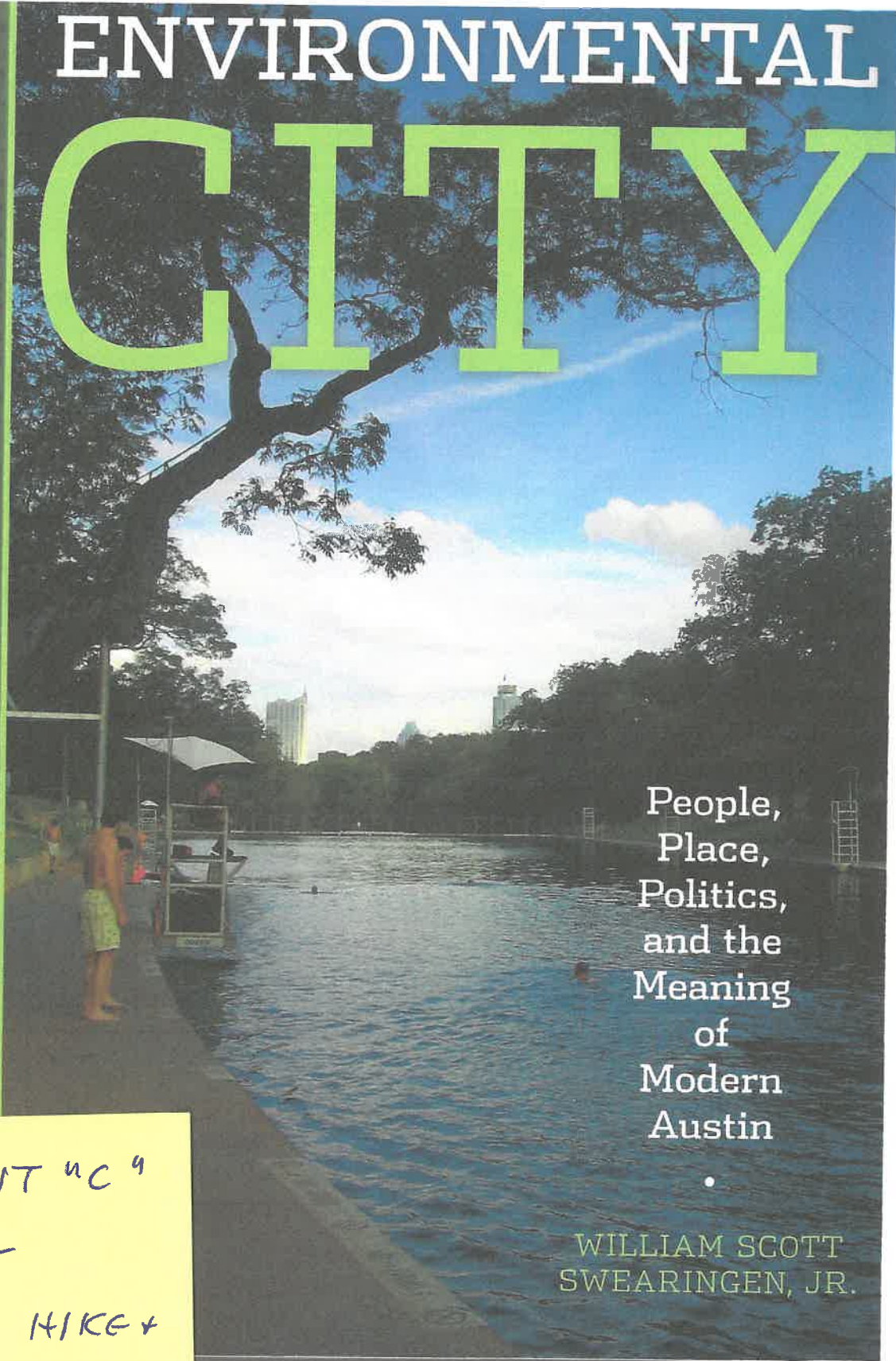
## REMEMBER

Share memories or express condolences below.

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# ENVIRONMENTAL CITY



People,  
Place,  
Politics,  
and the  
Meaning  
of  
Modern  
Austin

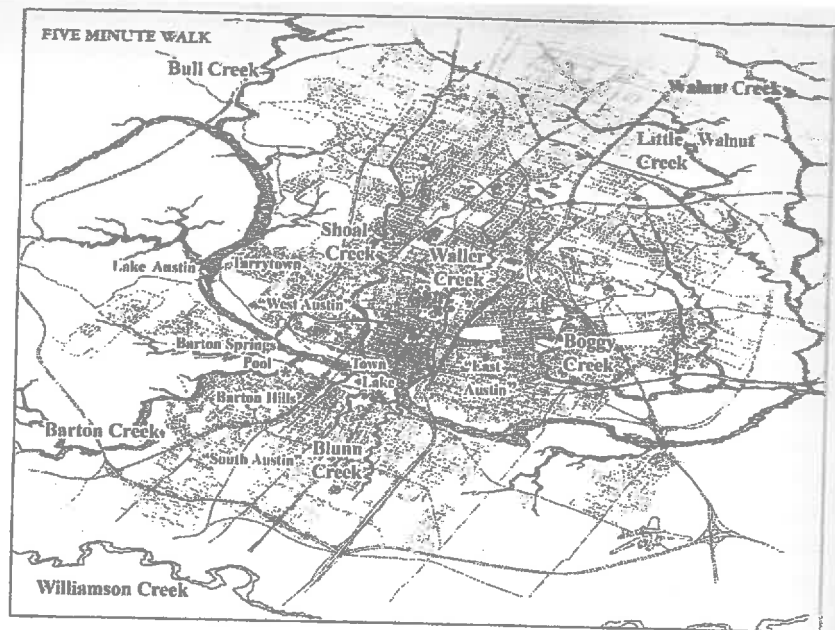
•

WILLIAM SCOTT  
SWEARINGEN, JR.

ATTACHMENT "C"  
#22

"THE FIRST HIKE +  
BIKE"

ENVIRONMENTAL CITY  
BY SWEARINGEN



**Map 2.3.** The Core City, ca. 1972. The creeks, river, and neighborhoods that define the core of Austin. Adapted from Austin Creeks' Horizons '76 Committee, City of Austin.

Crenshaw laughed in delight at the memory of how infuriated the other pro-project council members were. "They thought they had old man White in their paw, but he surprised them. When he refused to vote, they took a recess, took White in the back room, and tried to strong-arm him. But all he said was, 'I am not going to vote on this issue today.' So it failed!"

#### The First Hike and Bike: A Greenbelt Takes Shape along Shoal Creek

Another person who was able to use her social position to influence the creation of Austin's landscape was Janet Fish, the daughter of Walter Long and wife of Russell Fish. Walter Long had come to Austin in the early years of the century and was one of the prime movers in Austin. He served as the Chair of the Chamber of Commerce from 1914 to 1949, actively promoting a vision of a growing Austin all his life. The family home sits on a hill overlooking Shoal Creek. Janet had grown up riding her family horses on an old bridle path along that creek. The path had been built by the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) during the Depression, but had fallen into disrepair since the

city was not willing to spend money on its upkeep. Janet, along with Dickson and Parks Director Beverly Sheffield, saw the creek as a natural parkway and wanted to restore the old CCC trail. She approached the city about ways that the creek could be cleaned up and the bridle path restored. But the city was not willing to spend the money required.

Janet, on the other hand, had decided that something *was* going to happen, and she set about making it happen. Since the city would not dedicate the money required, Janet contracted the city to do much of the restoration work, using her own money. Parks Director Sheffield recalls that "one day Janet came down to the office and wrote out a \$5,000 check to the city. Later on, her husband Russell joked that check was her new car!" That was a lot of money in the 1950s, but \$5,000 did not cover the entire expense to make the trail. So Janet got community organizations such as the Boy Scouts and church groups to donate time and labor to clear and build the trail. In addition, Janet actually made a map of all the houses along the trail for its first section. She went to each household, asking them to take responsibility for a small section of the creek adjacent to their property. Asked if this helped, she laughed, "Sure—then their yard help wouldn't go over and dump their trash on [it]!" Most residents were enthusiastic, and many who lived along the trail volunteered time to keep it clean. Several households organized their children into "junior deputies" who were told to watch the trail and report anyone dumping trash. Janet actually "deputized" the kids, giving them badges and note pads on which to write the names of transgressors.

The Fishes, Dickson, Sheffield, and many others hoped to extend the trail well up the creek, past its present end at 35th Street. But they had trouble with landowners who would not grant easement rights. The land on the creek that presently houses Seton Hospital contains a set of free-flowing springs, named Seiders Springs. The original plan to build Seton would have ruined the spring and used land the Fishes wanted for the Hike and Bike. Russell and the landowner fought in the city council, Russell asking that the landowner not be given the right to build over the spring. "We are friends again now, but we fought bitterly over that land," says Russell. The owner eventually agreed to set the hospital back so as not to destroy the spring, and gave the trail a right-of-way. In 1976 three sisters descended from original settlers, the Seiders, gave a \$10,000 donation to restore the park at the springs where they had grown up. This donation allowed the city to create Seiders Park, presently the northern terminus of the trail.

The Seiders sisters gave their money to conserve the land as a public good, but other landowners farther up the creek were not to be moved. As Russell

approached them about trail access, some agreed, but many would not hear of it. The reason many gave was that they "didn't want 'common people' wandering along their property."

The city bureaucracy created its own problem as well, mostly in the area of upkeep. The city was supposed to maintain the trail, and while Russell was trying to get property owners to cede access, Janet was trying to get city departments to take care of trash, trail destruction, and other problems.

Janet gave her Shoal Creek trail the name "Hike and Bike Trail," a name that stuck. The trail became a model linear park at both the local and national levels. One of Janet's friends was Liz Carpenter, assistant to Lady Bird Johnson (wife of President Lyndon Baines Johnson). Janet gave pictures of the Hike and Bike to Carpenter, who showed them to Lady Bird. Lady Bird was so impressed with the trail that she passed out pictures of it in her beautification efforts around the country. As the trail got national acclaim, several national magazines wrote articles on it, and Janet got calls from other cities asking how the project was done. As a form of landscape, the Hike and Bike Trail served as the model for all the future greenbelts in Austin, showing how area creeks could be used for recreation and parks rather than dumping grounds. It also provided a name for an idea used by other cities across the nation, for the first time placing Austin in the forefront of thinking about environmental landforms and city designs.

It is a noteworthy aspect of the Shoal Creek story that these early conservationists were able to create the trail because of their private wealth and social position. Their resources were used to beautify a section of the city in which they lived. Although Parks Director Sheffield worked with Janet on the idea of contracting the city to do the work, overall the nature of the city bureaucracy was then (as now) focused on creating urban space, not green space. It was not until Janet paid the Parks Department to act as contractor that the department agreed to come into the plan. Private landowners proved even more difficult to move; the trail ends where it does today because landowners would not give right-of-way to continue it.

#### Ecology and Preserves: New Ideas Shape New Conservation

To the efforts of Old Austinites and wealthier residents were added another group of people who emerged as early conservationists. These were the professionals: lawyers, early high-tech workers, and university personnel who came to town to work in the university and government industries. Their professional training and higher education had exposed them to ideas about the





Hike-Bike Trail



MRS. WALTER LONG TAKES A WALK  
Accompanied by Her Dog



THREE LITTLE FISHES  
They Stroll Along Their Path



MRS. RUSSELL FISH  
It's Her Project



GETTING IN SHAPE  
U.T. Track Member on Path

## THE CITY COULDN'T

# The Fishes Build A Trail for Austin

BY HARY RICE BROGAN  
Chronicle Austin Service

Austin—Janet and Russell Fish tried for over eight years to convince the Austin City Council to build a hike and bike trail for nature lovers along scenic Shoal Creek. The City Council was convinced all right. City Fathers voted approval each year. Only drawback was there was never any money in the city budget for the project.

### Her Money

So Mrs. Fish, the former Janet Long of Austin, volunteered to give the money saved for her new car to build the trail for Austin.

"We offered to install the trail at our own expense if the city would maintain it," explained Russell Fish. Shoal Creek is a wooded area and stream which meanders through Austin and runs into the Colorado River.

Russell is an engineer. Janet used to ride her horse over the area and knows it well. Together two years ago they worked out the route for the Hike and Bike Trail, partially following an old, half-forgotten path.

### Atop the Bulldozer

The Fishes rented clearing equipment from the

city. Janet set atop the bulldozer directing the path to take as the trail was cleared.

While not yet fully completed, the hike and bike trail now extends two miles from 28th street to Pease Park. The trail goes under major thoroughfares, so children can ride their bikes without crossing a street. Plans call for extending the trail as clearances and easements are secured.

### Heavy Traffic

Traffic along the trail is heavy.

Some 30 early risers hike regularly every morning.

The U.T. track and football teams use it for their workouts, running eight miles a day. Children ride their bikes to and from school. School teachers come out walking early. Ladies in hats and gloves appear on the trail around 5 p.m. Bird watchers turn out. Cub Scouts come on hikes. Public school nature study classes and U.T. geology and art classes use it.

### 100s on Sunday

On Sundays, everybody turns out. Several hundred people of all ages walk the trail on Sunday afternoons. It is a good family activity, and often three generations can be seen walking along together.

Mrs. Fish has also started her own beautification project. She has personally planted 50 plum trees, some 40 shrubs and other plants. A recent project was setting out bluebonnet seeds along the trail.

During summer months, Janet and Russell Fish and their three children—Russ, 9, Andy, 8, and John, 6—came along almost daily watering from a 50-gallon water drum to keep the

ATTACHMENT C

#24

HOUSTON  
CHRONICLE

CIRCA 1963

# Picturesque Hike, Bike Trail Soothing Oasis of Relaxation



A PEACEFUL WALK NOT FAR FROM CAMPUS  
... along the gravelled trail by Shoal Creek.



CONTEMPLATING HIS HUSHED SURROUNDINGS  
... Bob Rhaabert sits on the Wooten bench.

By CAROLYN CONNER  
Texas Features Editor

When once Indian paths cut through the woods, where later white men's wagons made their way, where WPA workers beared out a horseback passage in the 1930s—a trail along Shoal Creek has been revived for the enjoyment of Austinites.

Offering a surprising amount of natural beauty just minutes from the campus, the gravelled Shoal Creek Hike and Bike Trail starts at Peace Park on Lamar Boulevard and Parkway and goes up the creek north to Twenty-sixth Street.

Fast Twenty-sixth, the trail narrows into a small dirt path and curves upward over limestone rocks, where before the midpoint of the last century Gideon Wooten was sculpted by Indians.

## Varied People on Trail

On a typical spring day, many people use the trail for many different reasons. Regular hikers and bikers include Delivers and high school track teams, school children's groups, and older people who have been advised by their doctors to exercise. The only prohibition is that no motor vehicles (such as motorcycles or motor scooters) are allowed.

The Split Rock Pond, which the walkers cross upon shortly before the end of the gravelled trail at the Twenty-sixth Street bridge, is a peaceful place—where children stroll exploring, John Wooten, a leader of the University, often goes to the big rock by the pond to study.

Since the pond is about 10 feet under the rock, fishermen catch perch and even an occasional bass there. The natural dam which caused the original pond was disrupted by sewer building about 15 years ago, and not until the summer of 1961 was it recreated in cement to bring the pond to its old level.

"Dr. Wooten's Reading Bench. On the path south of the pond, walkers will notice a Spring-bench with a small Victorian carving and the name 'Dr. Goodall Wooten.' Dr. Wooten was a well-known Austin physician a 'doctor of the old school.' Sometimes, he would, 10 miles out of the city on horse back, and others have given him to bring his patients in from 40 to 50 miles.

After Dr. Wooten died, his house on Rio Grande and Wooten streets was sold to the Christiana Wooten and Life Community. The Community donated the bench, which used to be a sounding block on the Rio Grande side of the big house. Visitors would stop on the block to mount their horses or board their carriages.

The bench is the only marker of that part of the Shoal Creek area designated by the City of Austin as "Goodall Wooten Park" in the doctor's memory.

Reconstruction is recent. Reconstruction of the trail and pond has been a dream for years,

but a reality only since the summer of 1961 when the first section of pathway was laid. Mrs. Russell Hamilton Fish began more than 10 years ago to yearn for a trail along the creek where she had played as a child.

Although she and Mr. Fish found the city authorities interested and sympathetic, an appropriation for the purpose just never came about. Not to be defeated, the Fish family gave \$2,000 for improvement of this wooded oasis in the fast-growing city.

The trail has forged steadily northwest: it was completed from Peace Park to Garton Avenue in 1961, to the Split Rock Pond in 1962, and gravelled to Twenty-sixth Street in the summer of 1961. The Austin Recreation Department maintains the park, but not without the help of a lively bunch of "junior deputies"—children of the neighborhood.

Several other people contribute to the park by helping to keep it clean, including one retired army officer whose the children call "the paper-bag collector." Others have donated picnic tables, plant cuttings, and ovals.

Hopefully, the trail will be extended further north. "We can visualize it all the way to Twenty-sixth Street," Mrs. Fish said.

The South Austin Lions Club has recently made arrangements to start a trail in South Austin, down Shoal Creek, Mrs. Fish said. Conceivably, the two trails might someday meet at the Lamar Boulevard Bridge. The South Austin trail could go to either Park and perhaps connect with the Shoal Creek Nature Trail at Tom Miller Dam, thus making a nature trail network over the entire city.

Austin History Center

DAILY TEXAN  
MAY 6, 1964

ATTACHMENT C

#25

DAILY TEXAN  
MAY 6, 1964

at the end of the trail, the trail narrows into a small dirt path and curves upward over limestone rocks, where before the midpoint of the last century Gideon White was scalped by Indians.

#### Varied People on Trail

On a typical spring day, many people use the trail for many different reasons. Regular hike-and-bikers include University and high school-track teams, school children's groups, and older people who have been advised by their doctors to exercise. The only prohibition is that no motor vehicles (such as motorcycles or motor scooters) are allowed.

The Split Rock Pond, which the walker comes upon shortly before the end of the graveled trail at the twenty-ninth street bridge, is a peaceful place—when children aren't exploring. John Wandless, a junior at the University, often goes to the big rock by the pond to study.

Since the pool is about 10 feet under the rock, fishermen catch perch and even an occasional bass there. The natural dam which caused the original pond was disrupted by sewer building about 12 years ago, and not until the summer of 1962 was it recreated in cement to bring the pool to its old level.

#### Dr. Wooten's Resting Bench

On the path south of the pond, walkers will notice a resting-bench with ornate Victorian carving and the name "Dr. Goodall Wooten." Dr. Wooten was a well-known Austin physician, a "doctor of the old school." Sometimes he would go miles out of the city on house calls, and often there wasn't time to bring the patient in town to a hospital.

After Dr. Wooten died, his house on Rio Grande and Nineteenth streets was sold to the Christian Faith and Life Community. The Community donated the bench, which used to be a mounting block on the Rio Grande side of the big house. Visitors would step on the block to mount their horses or board their carriages.

The bench is the only marker of that part of the Shoal Creek area designated by the City of Austin as "Goodall Wooten Park" in the doctor's memory.

#### Reconstruction Is Recent

Reconstruction of the trail and pond has been a dream for years.

located. The City gave \$3,000 for improvement of this needed park in the fast-growing city.

The trail had forged bloodily northward. It was completed south Pease Park to Gaston Avenue in 1961, to the Split Rock Pond in 1962, and graveled to Twenty-ninth Street in the summer of 1963. The Austin Recreation Department maintains the park, but not without the help of a lively bunch of "junior deputies"—children of the nearby neighborhood.

Several older people contribute to the park by helping to keep it clean, including one retired army officer whom the children call "the paper-bag colonel." Others have donated picnic tables, plant cuttings, and seed.

Hopefully, the trail will be extended further north. "We can visualize it at least to Forty-fifth Street," Mrs. Fish said.

The South Austin Lions Club has recently made arrangements to start a trail in South Austin, down Blum Creek, Mrs. Fish said. Conceivably, the two trails might someday meet at the Lamar Boulevard Bridge. The South Austin trail could go to Zilker Park and perhaps connect with the Bee Creek Nature Trail at Tom Miller Dam, thus making a nature trail network over the entire city.

CONTEMPLATING HIS F

Bob Rinehart sits

7/2

Texas Photo-Coker

OT FAR FROM CAMPUS  
d trail by Shoal Creek.



# HIKE AND BIKE ALONG SHOAL CREEK

Historic Grove of Trees - Edward Sellers built a log cabin here in 1839. Gideon White, his father-in-law, was scalped under one of these trees by three Indians on horseback who jumped him from rocks at 29th St. White's horse ran under a low oak limb and the man was knocked off. Sellers ran out of the cabin and chased the Indians away. General George A. Custer's men camped here and used the cabin in 1865. This spot known as Sellers Spring Park was a favorite recreation area in 1870s, with bath house, picnic tables and croquet by moonlight. Used as a campground well into the 20th Century.

Shoal Creek - West Boundary of Austin in early days of Republic. This area filled with history from scalplings to buried treasure. General Geo. A. Custer, of "Custer's Last Stand", camped up and down creek in 1865 at Sellers' Spring and in Pease Park where many men died from cholera and were buried. Soldiers sent to settle Indians, outlaws, and Reconstruction chaos. Calvary again rode the trail in 1914. After chasing Poncho Villa on the Rio Grande, the Kansas National Guard rode in from Laredo, came into Austin on the Comanche Trail, and camped by Shoal Creek and the River. There are several tales of scalplings under the live oaks. Split Rock Swimming Hole was an important part of early Austin. Can you find the spring that feeds it? Comanches camped here. In 1836, they took Sarah Hibbins and her small son, hiding them behind these rocks. It is thought, she escaped and waded down the creek to the cabin of Jacob Harrell. He got help from Tumlinson's Rangers at Fort Coleman (East 18th Street). They rode down the trail and recovered the child.

Ramble & Scramble - trail for the hardy walking in old shoes. Mexican gold supposedly buried along here. Even O. Henry looked for it. MEXICAN GOLD BURIED ALONG HERE

Pease Park to Gaston: 1 plus mile  
Pease Park to Split Rock: 1 1/2 miles  
Pease Park to 31st Street: About 2 1/2 miles

The Indians had a path following the creek crossing the Colorado at the shoals in the river and crossing Shoal Creek heading West at 34th St. This became a well traveled wagon road by the early settlers. The WPA reworked the trail during 1933-1934. Current work on the trail started during 1961 with private funds.

SKETCH BY MRS. RUSSELL

TRAVIS COUNTY HISTORICAL TRAILS AND

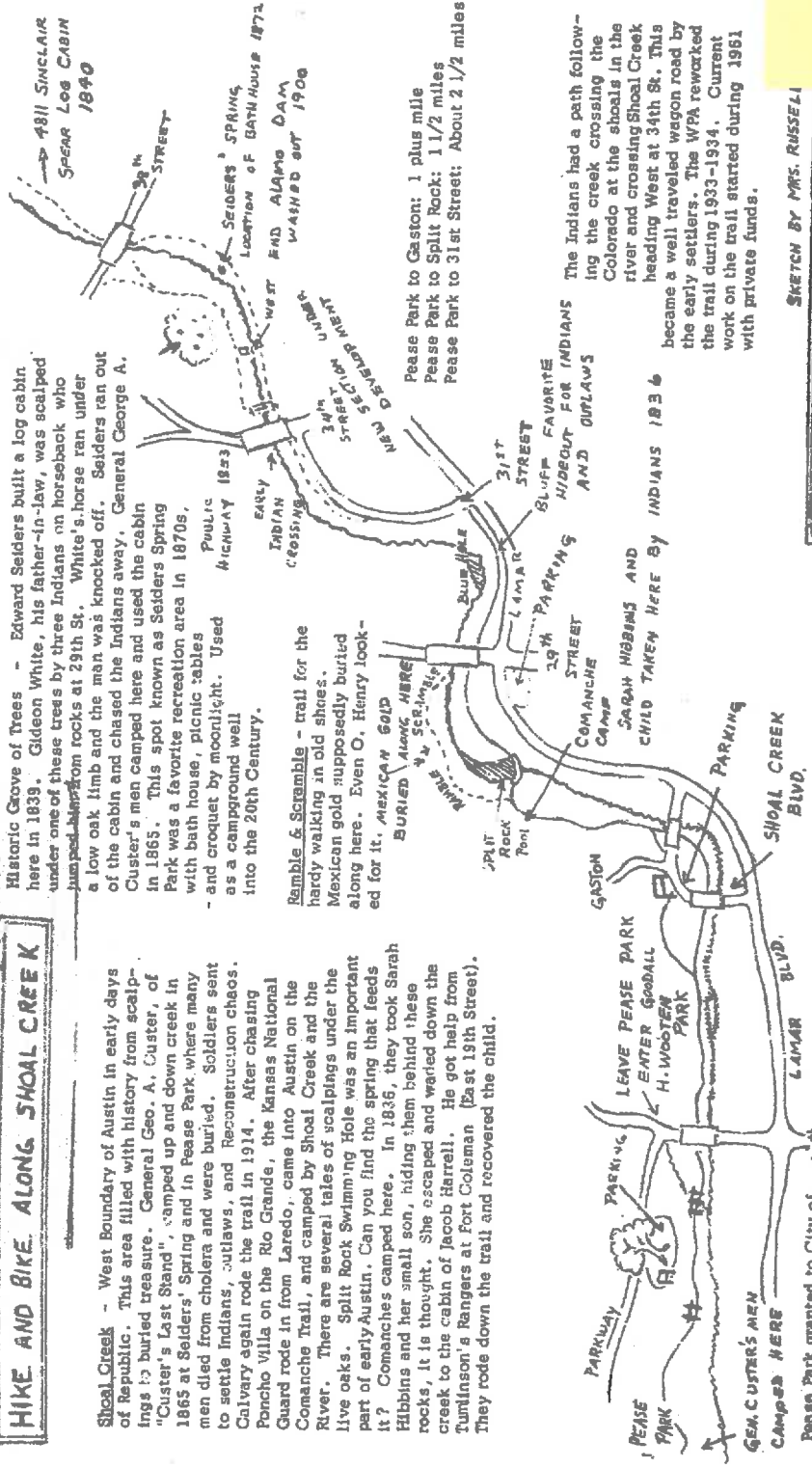
Copies presented by Mrs. Jessie McIlroy

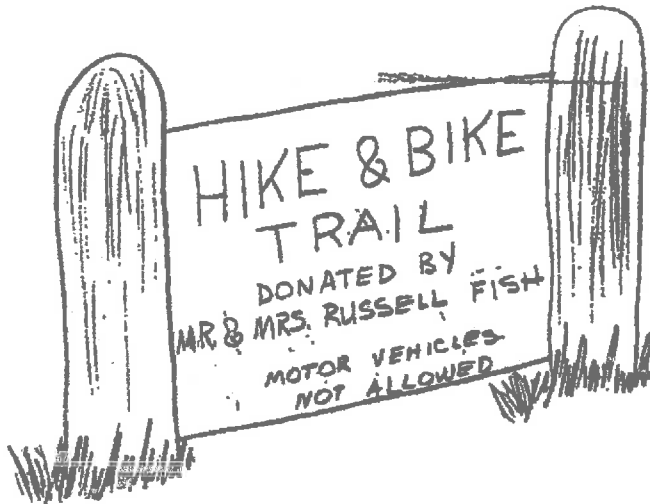
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# 26

FLYER ON TRAIL  
MAP

AUSTIN HISTORY  
CENTER





That Austinites take pride in their city has been evidenced innumerable times and in many ways--donation of playground equipment by the Fred Adams family, for instance, Athletic Club by W. T. Caswell, and park lands by Mrs. Fagan Dickson (Reed Park), House and Zilker families, and on back to 1875 donation--Pease Park on Shoal Creek, for many years the social center of our town.

Seldom, however, has imagination contributed so much to pure enjoyment of

recreation as our forefathers knew it as the contribution of funds by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Fish for a Hike and Bike Trail along Shoal Creek. Originating at Pease Park, the trail follows the creek to the sharp bend just beyond 24th Street bridge, with plans for extension of the trail to 34th along the most rugged banks of Shoal Creek.

Proposed in the spring of 1961 and accepted by the City Council, the hard-packed path was completed by the Public Works Department during late summer. When the path was officially inspected and approved by members of the Parks and Recreation Board September 18, 1961, the group was agreeably surprised to find that Hike and Bike Trail was already in heavy use.

Nothing fancy--just a creek trail, but truly a child's delight. In the heart of a steadily growing city there is a long, long path. First beside the creek, then up under a bluff, then a straight level shoot where bike riders can whiz along under trees with no cars to dodge and no angry honks to make a fellow's heart thump. Only static on this wonderful trail--so close to Lamar traffic and yet so far away--is an occasional bark from a squirrel arguing right-of-way!



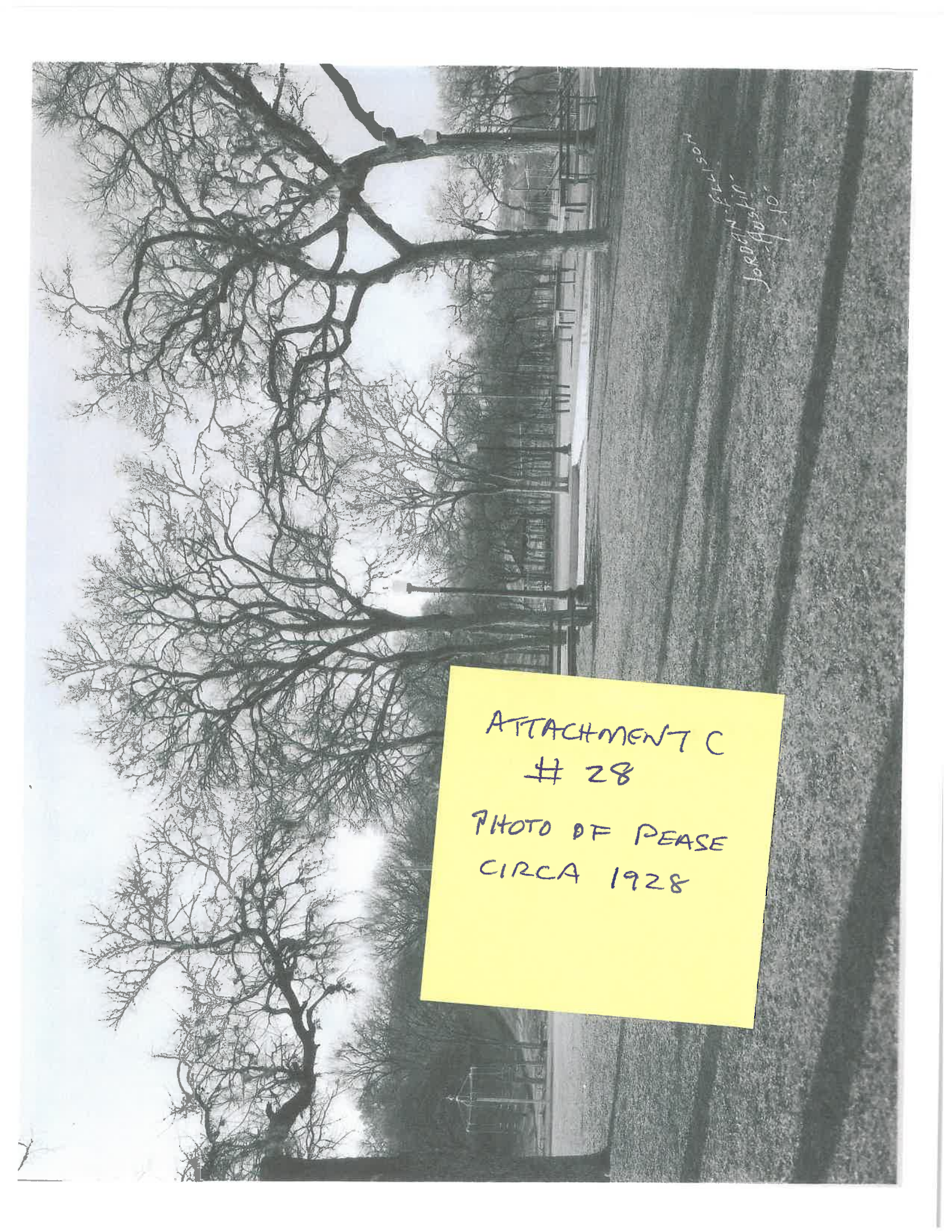
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# 27

HAND FLYER ON  
TRAIL

AUSTIN HISTORY  
CENTER



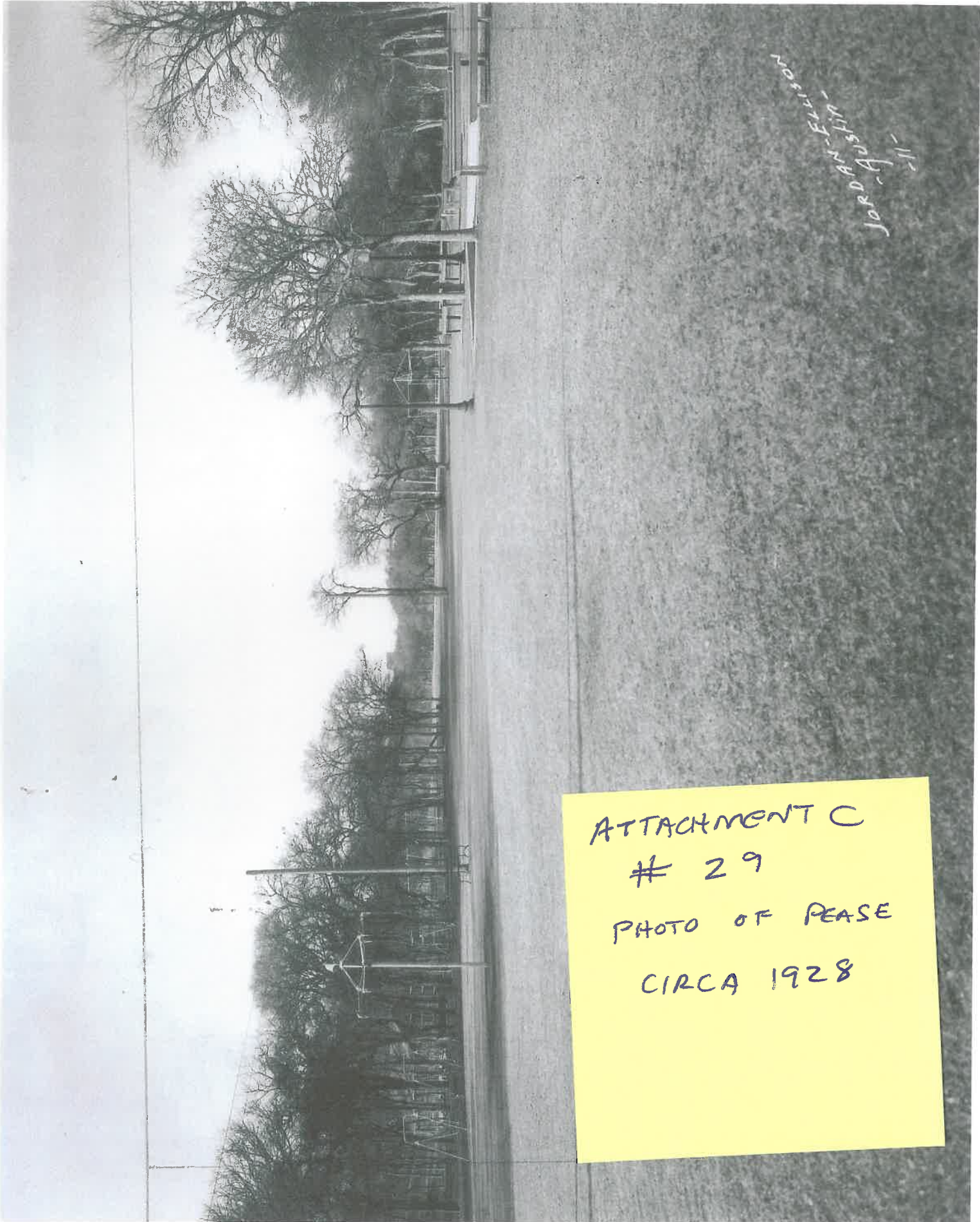


ATTACHMENT C  
# 28

PHOTO OF PEASE  
CIRCA 1928

Jordan Foster  
Feb 14, 1928





ATTACHMENT C  
# 29  
PHOTO OF PEASE  
CIRCA 1928

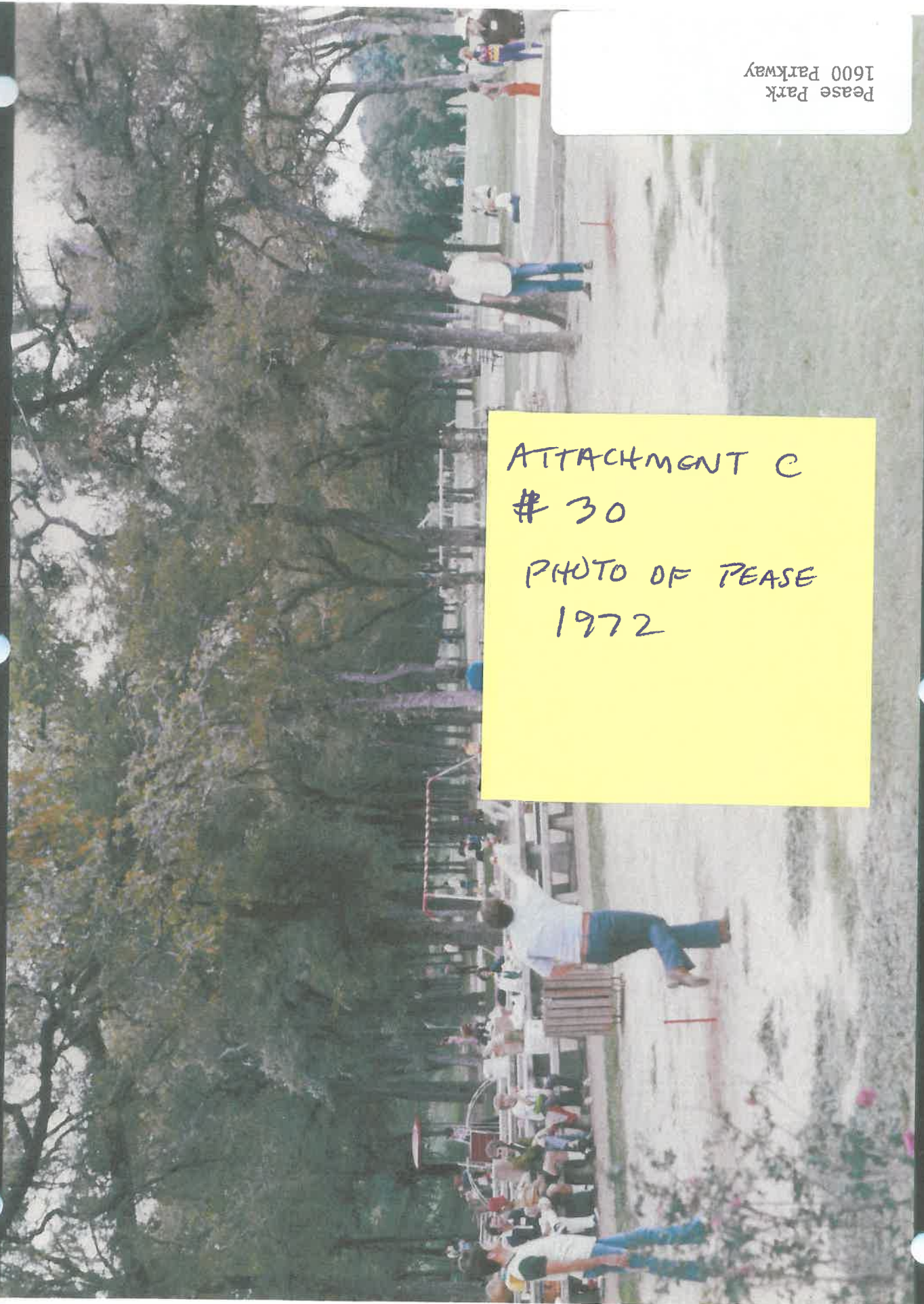
JORDAN-ELSON  
JORDAN-ELSON  
-11-



Pease Park  
1600 Parkway

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# 30

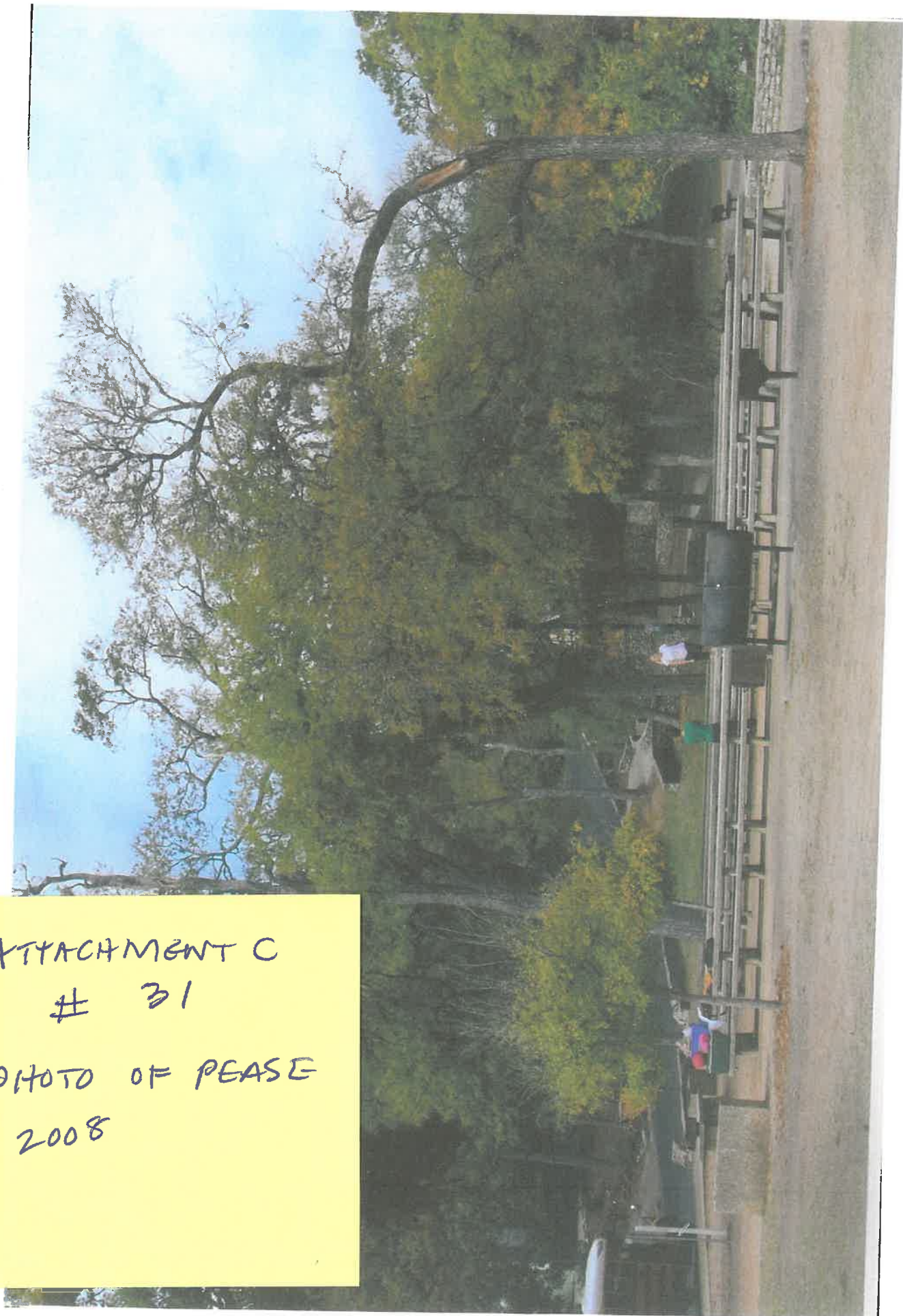
PHOTO OF PEASE  
1972





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# 31

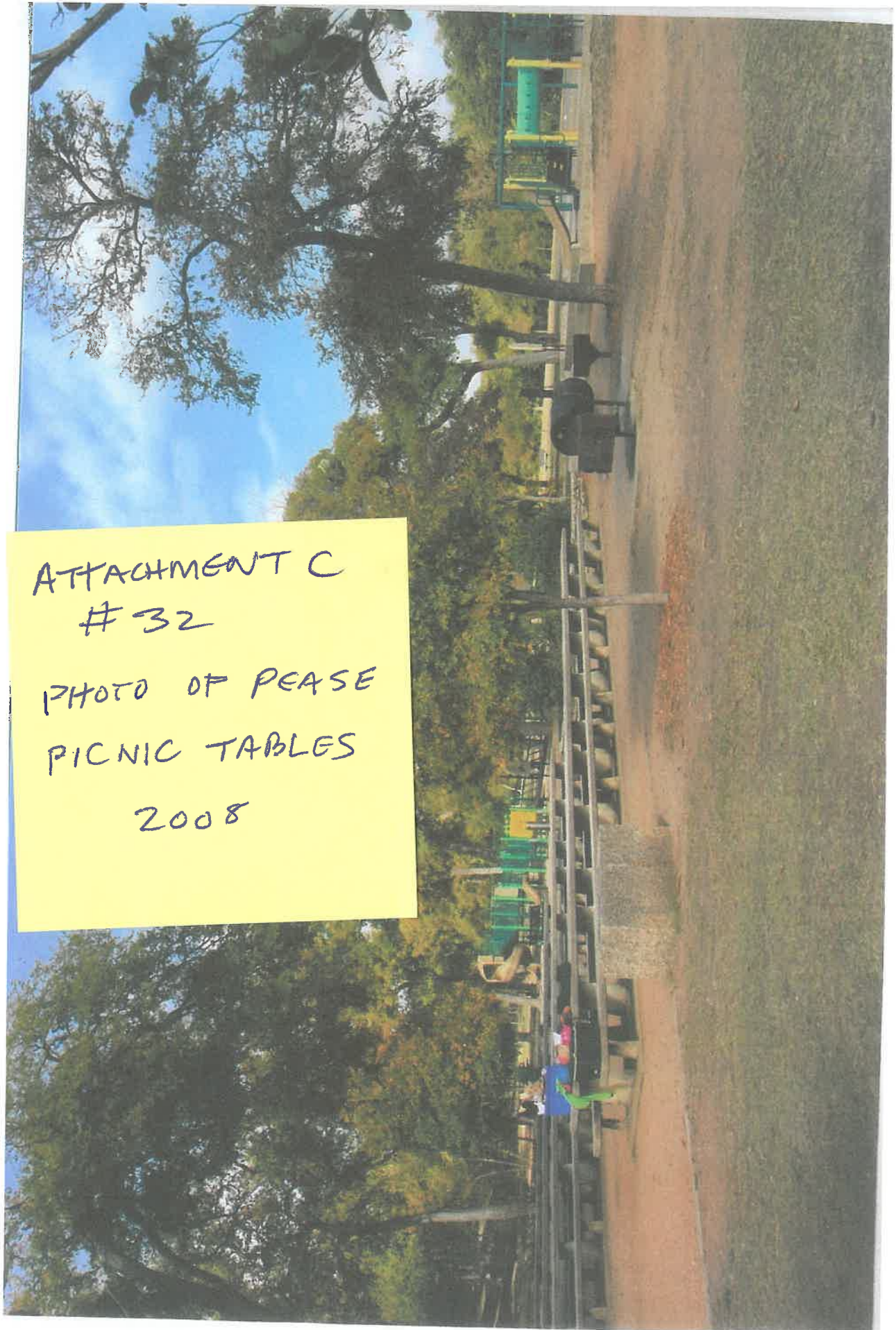
PHOTO OF PEASE  
2008





ATTACHMENT C  
#32

PHOTO OF PEASE  
PICNIC TABLES  
2008



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August 19, 2016

Mr. Steve Genovisi  
Senior Vice President, Sales  
Austin Convention & Visitors Bureau  
111 Congress Avenue, Suite 700  
Austin, Texas 78701

Re: Austin Convention & Visitors Bureau Heritage Grant Program: Pease Park Conservancy's Application

Dear Mr. Genovisi:

I am writing to you on behalf of Preservation Austin in support of the Pease Park Conservancy's grant application under the Austin Convention & Visitors Bureau Heritage Grant program. The park has been at the center of much of Austin's rich history since its founding. The iconic park's beautiful scenery, hike and bike trails and playscapes make it an important destination for visitors and residents alike.

The Conservancy's grant application seeks funding for the restoration of concrete picnic tables and perimeter limestone walls built in the 1930's by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and certain other limestone walls built in the early 1960's by Janet Fish, the founder of the Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail. Both of these projects tell important stories in Austin history.

The CCC built a great deal of the Austin parks system's physical infrastructure during the Great Depression. The picnic tables and rock walls at Pease Park and the Shoal Creek Greenbelt exemplify the "New Deal Rustic" style. The limestone walls at the Dog Park at Gaston Avenue and Shoal Creek Blvd. are an important legacy of Janet Fish, the founder of the Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail built in 1960 and a civic activist whose example is said to have inspired Lady Bird Johnson's national beautification program.

These great stories "written in concrete and stone" need to be carefully preserved for posterity so they can continue to attract tourists and other visitors to these open spaces located close to Austin's Downtown core and its many hotels. We feel these are just the type of worthy projects that the Austin Visitor and Convention Bureau's Heritage Grant Program and Preservation Austin is in full support of this application.

Sincerely,

Alyson McGee  
President, Preservation Austin

ATTACHMENT "C"

# 33

LETTER OF SUPPORT  
FROM  
PRESERVATION AUSTIN




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## 2015 Lone Star Legacy Parks

The Texas Recreation and Park Society honored five parks with the Lone Star Legacy Park designation at the 2015 Institute & EXPO in Abilene. A Lone Star Legacy Park meets strict criteria including at least 50 years of history, a distinctive design and association with events specific to the local community. The 2015 Lone Star Legacy Parks are San Jacinto Plaza, El Paso; Main Plaza, New Braunfels; Travis Park, San Antonio; Riverside Park, Victoria; Pease Park, Austin.



### San Jacinto Plaza, El Paso

The purchase of two acres of land in 1881 was for the use as a town square and became a fully functional plaza by 1883. It was named, San Jacinto Plaza, after the battle for Texas Independence in 1903.

The original design and layout was like that of many urban gathering spots in the late 1880's, a centralized open area in the middle with sidewalks, trees and benches spreading out from the center. A sundial design at the center of the Plaza was eventually added around the "Los Lagartos" Fountain with Alligators.

Alligators were introduced into the existing central pond in the 1880's and were the main attraction to visitors. The alligators were removed in 1974 for humane reasons. A commemorative statue of three alligators was commissioned and placed in the central fountain in 1995 to honor the 80-year presence of alligators in the Plaza.

San Jacinto Plaza has been a military outpost established to discuss current events, holiday festivities, and dissertations in the summer.

In the beginning horse buses and taxicabs.

Recently, San Jacinto Plaza when they placed the statue that this park was and

There are 16 plaques representing historical events for national, state and

A complete renovation of the park was approved by voters in 2011. The renovations enlarge the park stage, a full service center

park will also have new tables, benches and chessboards. Bridges have been built to cross over an arroyo that runs through the plaza and will be better exposed and adorned with boulders. And, of course, the Los Lagartos statue will be returned to the center of the Plaza.

ATTACHMENT "C"  
# 34

LONE STAR LEGACY  
PARK STATUS  
AWARDED TO PEASE  
PARK - 2015

history of the El Paso community. From the 1880's, a meeting place for citizens to hold art exhibitions during the 1930's, to the center of the park, to weekly history

became a major boarding area for city

to our southern neighbors Mexico, "El Dia" which echo's our sentiments to the southwest and El Paso.

erased throughout San Jacinto Plaza and these plaques provide recognition

Quality of Life Bond approved by voters in the Spring of 2015. The renovations include new sidewalks, an updated performance stage, and new modern landscaped areas.

### Main Plaza, New Braunfels

For over 150 years, the Main Plaza has been a focal point of the New Braunfels community. Main Plaza occupies the rotary in front of Comal County's Courthouse. Its origin actually dates to the city's 1845 founding by *The Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas*, also known as the *Adelsverein*. Their engineer, Nicolaus Zink, used trails to plot city streets and included what would become the oval-shaped "park" in original plans. The map Prince Carl had prepared when he returned to Germany included the park designation as well.



Settlers held the first 4th of July celebration at Main Plaza in 1846. That 4th of July event held soon after Texas became a state, marks the starting point of a tradition held annually around Main Plaza.

By the 1870s, a feeder route of the Chisholm Trail passed Main Plaza. Two historical markers documenting this fact can be found today.

To meet the need for water at this junction of business and commerce, the "Committee on Water was ordered to investigate in which way and at what cost a nice watering place could be put on the public square." Council minutes from 1887 further tell us that early commerce nixed the plan when it was reported that a watering place on Main Plaza would be a disadvantage to the city.

Commerce continued at Main Plaza through the mid-1890s. Around 1890, wagoners began bringing bales of cotton to market which was held at Main Plaza. This practice continued until 1896. "King Cotton" had become a major crop in Comal County.

In 1895, the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of New Braunfels was celebrated and triumphal arch was erected at the center of Main Plaza. The latter celebration lasted May 11-13 and the three-day event included a parade through the arch.

### The Fountain

Real changed arrived at Main Plaza soon after the 50th Anniversary Celebration. Monies left from the 1895 event bought a fountain. Other sources also contributed to the fountain's cost. Cast in 1896 by J.L. Mott Iron Works of New York, the fountain was presented by the 50th Anniversary Committee of Arrangements. 1896 Council minutes state that the Park committee reported problems with people watering their stock at the fountain on Main Plaza and recommended the area be fenced. In 1897 curbing, landscaping and park benches were added.

About a century later, extensive damage was caused to Main Plaza's fountain when a driver crashed into the fountain. Protective bollards were smashed; and worse, the hundred-year-old fountain was brought down. Great care was taken to have the fountain properly restored and Robinson Iron of Alexander City, AL, performed the work. About six months after the accident, the fountain returned to a "*Welcome Home Main Plaza Fountair!*" community-wide celebration held in November 2004.

### The Bandstand

Certainly Main Plaza had begun to take on a more defined atmosphere when the curb and landscaping were placed but a more distinctive appearance was achieved in 1905 with the addition of the Bandstand. Residents petitioned the City of New Braunfels and a neo-classical designed bandstand was built. Local contractor A. C. Moeller oversaw construction. Soon a version of "*den Takt angeben!*" or, as we might know it, *Strike-up the band!*, was heard when Director Emil Waldschmidt conducted the Fire Department Band's popular summer concerts. The next year, 1906, Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "The Mikado" was performed and Japanese-styled costumes were used.

In 1920, the 75th Anniversary of the City's founding was celebrated at Main Plaza. The Women's Civic Improvement Club (WCIC) provided funding for a ladies restroom in 1926. Years later, in 1976, the Bandstand was refurbished as part of the U.S. Bicentennial Celebration. Heritage was preserved again when the Main Plaza's Bandstand received Texas Historic Landmark status in 2003.

### The Markers

In the 1930s, Mr. and Mrs. E.A. Clousnitzer provided funds for two statues. One statue represents a Civil War Infantryman and flanks a bend of Main Plaza. In 1964, the State Historical Survey Committee authorized placement of a plaque telling of Comal County's role in the Civil War.

Indiana sculptor E. M. Viquesney was commissioned in 1934 to create "*Spirit of the American Doughboy*". The cast zinc statue was dedicated to "*World War Veterans of Comal County 1917-1918*" on November 11, 1937.

In 1976, a granite marker commemorating the American Revolution's Bicentennial was added to the grounds. In 1995, the 150th Anniversary of the City's founding, additional granite markers were placed.

### The Heritage

Two features have both identified and defined Main Plaza for over a century: the Fountain and the Bandstand. The latter has been incorporated into the official logo for New Braunfels and the name "Bandstand" is now synonymous with that of Main Plaza. In some respects, Main Plaza represents a composite of the Texas-German

settlements during a time of the Republic's transition to Statehood. In this process, Main Plaza—this unique little park— has become the heart of the City.

## Travis Park, San Antonio

Travis Park was once part of the upper farmlands of the Mission San Antonio de Valero (today known worldwide as the Alamo). After the mission was closed, the land was sold to Francisco Garcia in 1819, and in 1851 to Samuel Augustus Maverick, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, who lived at the northwest corner of Alamo Plaza and used this property for his orchard.

After Maverick died in 1870, the land was deeded to the City, and an 1873 map calls the square Travis Plaza, named for Col. William Travis, commander of the Texan troops at the Alamo.

By 1876, the city had planted grass, installed wooden painted benches, and soon enclosed the park with a white-washed fence. Concerts were held in a fancy, Victorian-style bandstand. The fence was removed in 1891 to improve access, and the bandstand, too expensive to repair, was torn down in 1937.

The development of Travis Park into a formal urban square was a result of the City Beautiful Movement which sought to integrate beauty and order into the urban landscape during the 1890s and the early 1900s. This coincided with an increase in the establishment of Civil War memorials in southern cities following the death of Robert E. Lee in 1870 and the end of Reconstruction in 1877.

The focal point of Travis Park is the Confederate Civil War Monument in the center. The monument was erected in 1899 and was funded by the Barnard E. Bee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The park had served as a camp for Confederate soldiers, and seemingly, a hospital for wounded soldiers was located on the site.

Two cannons, used during the Civil War battle of Valverde, New Mexico, were given to the city by Major Trevanion T. Teel in 1892 and installed in the park. Although formerly in storage, one cannon has been restored and returned to the park.

New development threatened the park during the mid 20th century when an attempt was made to build an underground parking garage in 1953. The heirs of the Maverick family stopped this venture.

In recent years, the park has benefited from improvement projects through the generosity of the San Antonio Parks Foundation. Work on the park began in 1982 with a contribution of \$125,000 from the St. Anthony Hotel. Combined with a grant from the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife Local Park fund and other sponsors, contributions for improvements totaled more than \$400,000.

With a Halsell Foundation Grant in 1999 the Parks Foundation was able to provide park benches as well as an expansion and update of the irrigation system with the help of Home Depot volunteer labor. The Parks Foundation also contributed new sod for the park in 2002.

In 2013 and 2014, the park was the focal point of another restoration effort that brought programming to the park as well as new amenities. This revitalization of Travis Park was sparked by a grant from Southwest Airlines to support the city's larger Placemaking efforts and engage the local community through new physical amenities, including games, umbrellas, tables and chairs.

Additionally, ongoing programming, such as Movies by Moonlight and free Fitness in the Park classes, were developed to attract locals and visitors alike. Closed for three months, the 2.6-acre park underwent extensive improvements including electrical upgrades funded from the 2012 Bond, the addition of a B-cycle station and a dog run, as well as infrastructure, maintenance and landscaping improvements.

Opening day on March 30, 2014, offered a variety of free events including zumba, yoga, live entertainment, food trucks, history tours and more. The reopening festivities concluded with Twilight on the Plaza, a special ticketed dinner that served to benefit future park maintenance and programming.

## Riverside Park, Victoria

### History and Heritage

Riverside Park came into being in 1939 when W.R. McCright, mayor of Victoria, and the owner of the Victoria



Advocate George French realized that the city needed its own municipal park. The park's initial site plan was drawn in 1940 by R.H.H. Hugman, the original designer of the San Antonio Riverwalk.

Riverside's history does not begin just in 1939 but stretches back almost two centuries to 1725. Spanish missionaries settled in the area of Victoria and began building Mission Espiritu Santo on Tonkawa Bank along the Guadalupe. While the site was moved further north on the Guadalupe River, the site on the bank continued to be used by the Tonkawa.

A century later, Empresario Martin De Leon founded his colony near present day Riverside Park. Jacob Fox and Nathan Grover are included in this group, who would go on to become successful community leaders of Victoria. Adam Hiller, a local soldier of the Texas Infantry during the Texas Revolution, also settled in this area. Along the park's boundaries, Hiller's House remains intact and is a registered Texas Historical Landmark open to the public as an event venue, meeting space, nature education area and museum.

Soon began the Texas Revolution. After the Goliad Massacre, Texan survivors fled from Mexican soldiers and would have met a grave fate without help. And help came. Margaret Wright earned a reputation for courage during the Texas Revolution when she secretly aided the Texan survivors. Wright would move back and forth from her home to the river—claiming she was getting water—to deliver supplies such as food, medicine, even a stolen gun from the nearby stationed Mexican troops. Sam Houston, President of the Texas Republic gave a speech in Victoria, naming Margaret Wright as the "Mother of Texas."

In 1840, Comanche warriors atop horses rode across the river and assaulted the settlement of Victoria, stealing thousands of livestock. The people managed to get away while the town burned to the ground, escaping with only six deaths as the war party rode on to be defeated by the Texas Rangers and end what was the very last Comanche Raid in Texas History. While a tragedy, Victoria of course, survived on to continue growing and expanding.

### A Park that is Inclusive and Unique

One of the strongest and most important traits of Riverside is the sheer amount of activities and features provided. Some of the most popular features are the disc golf course, the public golf course, the Texas Zoo, the Pump House restaurant, and, of course, the Riverside Stadium.

The foliage itself can be enough of an attraction and reason to visit this park. When the park was still young, over 200 pecan trees were planted so that today, a walk, bike ride, or drive is filled with the scenic beauty of this homage to the state tree. Besides the many pecan trees, Riverside is famous for its Memorial Rose Garden. The garden is the home of 1,050 rose bushes of 105 different types of roses.

The Riverside Stadium is a crowning achievement in the park and it has history dating back to the park's beginnings. The stadium was built to house the Victoria Rosebuds, a popular minor league team in the 1950s. Today, the stadium is still in constant use by many teams, including Texas Collegiate League team the Victoria Generals, the University of Houston at Victoria's college team, and local high school teams.

### Community Support

Riverside Park flourishes and thrives with the help and involvement of local businesses as well. The Riverside Stadium was put together with the help of by many local businesses, and different organizations have added to the park's quality by providing different features. Another important addition to Riverside is the Challenged Athletes Dream Complex. The field was constructed by the Challenged Athletes Dream Foundation.

The land along the Guadalupe River has survived struggles like the Comanche raid and the Texas Revolution and carried on stubbornly to become something not just useful, but beautiful and proud. Riverside Park has thrived because of its community and in return, the park gives its patrons a scenic escape, countless exciting and interesting activities.

## Pease Park, Austin

### Historic Beginnings

As one of Texas' first public parks, Pease Park has a rich and storied history. Native Americans inhabited the area for thousands of years until the population of Austin grew and frontiersmen began to venture out of the central city.

In the winter of 1865-1866, General George Armstrong Custer and two troops of Union Cavalry camped at the banks of Shoal Creek in what is now Pease Park. They were sent to Texas under the Congressional

Reconstruction Plan to "put down" post-Civil War robbery and unrest. During their encampment a cholera epidemic swept through the camp killing an estimated 40 men. These soldiers were buried at the west side of Pease Park only to be disinterred by a flood in 1900.

In 1875, Governor and Mrs. E.M. Pease deeded this land, which had become part of their plantation, to the citizens of Austin for use as a public park. Guided by their New England roots, it is believed Frederick Law Olmstead and his work designing New York's Central Park inspired the Pease family to make this gift. A progressive minded individual, Governor Pease believed in the importance of public parkland to growing cities and he wanted his adopted city of Austin to have public amenities similar to those of the developed cities of the Northeast.

Little was done to make the parkland usable for the next 51 years, until the Austin Kiwanis Club came along in the 1920s. The Club committed to beautifying the park and raised private funds to add basic facilities and amenities we still enjoy today. Niles and Marshall Graham, Governor Pease's grandsons, donated funds to construct the stone Memorial Gates at the south end of the Park in 1926.

The 1930's also brought improvements to Pease Park. As a response to the Great Depression, Roosevelt's New Deal helped commission the West 24th and West 29th Street Bridge expansion and construction. Through the WPA, the CCC also constructed bridges at Shoal Creek Boulevard, stone culverts along the creek, various stone walls, and concrete picnic tables throughout the park.

In 1960, Janet Long Fish, daughter of Austin community leader Walter E. Long, had the vision that a recreational hiking path along an old Comanche trail near Shoal Creek would provide additional access to Pease Park. She used her own money, time, and effort to get much of the Shoal Creek Trail built and helped negotiate the right-of-way with some hesitant landowners. Today the Shoal Creek Trail is one of Austin's most used and adored public amenities.

### Park Conservation

The Austin Parks & Recreation Department has had the responsibility of maintaining Pease Park and the Shoal Creek Trail over the years. Other private groups have stepped in to help during times of difficult budget decisions. The Junior League funded way-finding signage and historical markers while the Old Enfield Neighborhood Association planted trees and advocated for the park's development.

In 2007, the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center published an ecological study of Pease Park that concluded that its ecosystem was in a "state of collapse" and "could not recover on its own". This was a call for action that led directly to the creation of Trees for Pease (later Pease Park Conservancy).

Determined not to again let Pease Park fall into ruins, Pease Park Conservancy (PPC) was established in 2008.

### Pease Park Today

Currently, Pease Park is a 43-acre district park in the heart of central Austin. The park runs along the banks of Shoal Creek and Lamar Boulevard from West 15th Street to West 24th Street, though the Master Plan was extended all the way to 31st Street (88-acres). Pease Park connects the city and its neighborhoods, a treasured open space for all Austinites to enjoy.

**Remember to ... LIVE WELL: BE HEALTHY ... PLAY MORE ... EXPERIENCE PARKS!**

**Physical Address:** 18593 FM 1431, Jonestown, TX 78645 | **Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 5188, Jonestown, TX 78645

**Phone:** (512) 267-5550 | **Fax:** (512) 267-5557 | **E-mail:** [traps@traps.org](mailto:traps@traps.org)

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Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau

Historic Pease Park

2016 Heritage Grant Application

**"ATTACHMENT D"**

**CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS**



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**Pease Park Ownership (2)**

**McKnight, Kim** <Kim.McKnight@austintexas.gov> Jun 30 at 4:58 PM  
To: richard craig  
CC: Block, Brian, Andrew Gill (andrewgill@peasepark.org)

Richard,

PARD appreciates the efforts of the Pease Park Conservancy to restore historic picnic tables and walls in the park. I understand that you require an email from the city to document the ownership of Pease Park.

Pease Park dates to 1875 when Governor EM Pease donated a large area around Shoal Creek to the City of Austin. Attached is the proclamation.



Following is a link to the Pease Park Master Plan:  
<https://austintexas.gov/department/pease-district-park-master-plan>

Following is a link to our park directory:  
[http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Parks/Parkland\\_Directory.pdf](http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Parks/Parkland_Directory.pdf)


Please let me know if this email is sufficient to document the city's ownership.

Kim

---

Kim McKnight, MSHP, CNU-A  
Project Coordinator, Community Projects  
Preservation Planner | Cultural Resource Specialist  
Planning and Development Division  
Austin Parks and Recreation Department  
512.974.9478  
[kim.mcknight@austintexas.gov](mailto:kim.mcknight@austintexas.gov)  
[www.austintexas.gov/parks](http://www.austintexas.gov/parks)  

**Please note:** E-mail correspondence to and from the City of Austin is subject to requests for required disclosure under the Public Information Act.

  
1875 pr... .JPG

**Reply, Reply All or Forward | More**

**Richard Craig** This is great Kim! Thank you Jun 30 at 7:54 PM


[Click to Reply](#) [Reply All](#) or [Forward](#)

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Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau

Historic Pease Park

2016 Heritage Grant Application

**"ATTACHMENT E"**

**PROJECT BUDGET**

**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY GRANT APPLICATION TO THE**  
**AUSTIN CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU HERITAGE GRANT PROGRAM**  
**PROJECT BUDGET**

**\*Project Cost**

Ash Masterworks Masonry: \$26,734

PSP Landscapes: \$21,600

Total Cost \$48,334

**\*Sources of Funding:**

Pease Park Conservancy: \$ 5,000

Heritage Grant Program: \$43,334

Total Budget: \$48,334



Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau

Historic Pease Park

2016 Heritage Grant Application

**"ATTACHMENT F"**

**THREE COMPETITIVE BIDS**

**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY'S GRANT APPLICATION TO THE**  
**AUSTIN CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU HERITAGE GRANT PROGRAM**  
**THREE COMPETITIVE BIDS**

Please find attached competitive bids from the following four masonry firms:

- 1.) Ash Masonry Masterworks: \$66,485
- 2.) PSP Landscapes: \$32,800
- 3.) Maas Verde Landscapes: \$44,057.75 (excluding sales tax \$40,700) \*
- 4.) Fabian Flores Landscapes: \$34,850

\*Pease Park Conservancy is a tax exempt 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation.

## ASH MASONRY MASTERWORKS

Preservation • Restoration • New Construction

3210 Hilliard Road  
San Marcos Texas 78666

Ph. 210-488-8849  
Fax 512-353-3337

### PROPOSAL

SUBMITTED TO:

June 30, 2016

Pease Park Conservancy  
Mr. Richard Craig  
816 Congress Ave. Suite 1680  
Austin, TX 78701

- |                                                                                                                                                                           |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Retaining wall repair along Kingsbury Street damaged by vehicles.                                                                                                      | \$4,900.00  |
| 2) Recently damaged 8 foot wall section near stone column on Kingsbury St.                                                                                                | \$1,050.00  |
| 3) Repair of four broken picnic tables and benches along Pease Park trail.                                                                                                | \$1,934.00  |
| 4) Reconstruction of three damaged corners on twelve retainer walls on the south side of Pease Park along Shoal Creek. Mortar caps will be repaired and cracks repointed. | \$4,700.00  |
| 5) The restoration of twelve stone walls at the parking area of the dog park along Shoal Creek trail which are severely damaged.                                          | \$18,850.00 |
| 6) The construction of an eleven foot retainer wall at the end of the trail head on Gaston Avenue,                                                                        | \$1,846.00  |
| 7) The dismantle and reconstruction of 233 lineal feet of stone wall along Gaston Avenue at the Shoal Creek trail.                                                        | \$33,205.00 |

Brian A. Ash, Owner  
Ash Masonry Masterworks, LLC.  
P.O. Box 2946 Wimberley, TX 78676  
210-488-8849 mbl.  
512-847-9966 ofc.

***Pedro Sanchez***

***PSP Landscape***

***12403 Twin Creek Dr.***

***Manhaca TX 78652***

**[psplandscape@hotmail.com](mailto:psplandscape@hotmail.com)**

***(512)825-6806***

**Area I:**

**Shoal Creek Retaining wall**

1. Dig trench for concrete footing
2. Lay concrete rebar
3. Pour concrete
4. Build stone wall

**Estimated cost of labor: \$14,000**

**Materials:**

Natural weathered limestone \$4,200

Concrete \$1,200

Concrete rebar \$400

Masonry sand \$700

Masonry cement \$1,100

**Estimated cost of materials: \$7,600**

**Estimated Total: \$21,600**



## **Area II:**

### **Shoal Creek Trail Parking Area**

Restore existing retaining wall by the parking area

1. Demo damaged sections from the stone wall and rebuild
2. Dig to create concrete footing
3. Lay concrete rebar
4. Add concrete
5. Build wall

**Estimated cost of labor: \$4,200**

Materials:

Natural weathered limestone \$1,100

Concrete \$300

Concrete rebar \$100

Masonry sand \$150

Masonry cement \$200

**Total cost of materials: \$1,850**

**Estimated total: \$6,050**

## **Area III.**

### **Restore sections of stone walls at Peace Park**

1. Demo damaged sections from the stone wall and rebuild
2. Dig to create concrete footing
3. Lay concrete rebar
4. Add concrete
5. Build wall

**Estimated cost of labor: \$3,500**

**Materials:**

Natural weathered limestone \$950

Concrete \$250

Concrete rebar \$100

Masonry sand \$150

Masonry cement \$200

**Estimated cost of materials: \$1,650**

**Estimated Total: \$5,150**

Thank you,

Pedro S.

## Maas Verde Landscape Restoration LLC

1501 Braes Ridge Drive, Unit A

Austin, Texas 78723

(713) 304-0861

Tmaas44@gmail.com

**Date:** 6/28/16

**For:** Pease Park Conservancy

P.O. Box 50065

Austin, TX 78763

(512) 777-1632

Peasepark@gmail.com

### ESTIMATE

Activity	Amount
<b><u>Hardscape Materials: Performed by Maas Verde</u></b> Shoal Creek Retaining Wall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Weathered Limestone - \$5,040</li><li>- Concrete - \$1,440</li><li>- Rebar - \$120</li><li>- Masonry sand - \$840</li><li>- Masonry cement - \$1,320</li></ul> Shoal Creek Trail Parking Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Weathered Limestone - \$1,320</li><li>- Concrete - \$360</li><li>- Rebar - \$120</li><li>- Masonry sand - \$180</li><li>- Masonry cement - \$240</li></ul> Restore Pease Park Stone Walls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Weathered Limestone - \$1,140</li><li>- Concrete - \$300</li><li>- Rebar - \$120</li><li>- Masonry Sand - \$180</li><li>- Masonry cement - \$240</li></ul> Picnic Tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rebar</li><li>- Concrete</li></ul>	





**FABIAN FLORES LANDSCAPES  
2303 ALLRED DRIVE  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78748  
(512) 573-1475**

**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY PROJECT PROPOSAL  
JULY 1, 2016**

**1.) Restoration of Concrete Picnic Table & Benches-Pease Park  
Remove damaged concrete, pour new concrete match coloration  
of the existing CCC work: \$2,750**

**2.) Restoration of CCC Wall at Kingsbury- Pease Park  
Restore CCC wall incorporating saved stone from original  
structure and new stone as needed, match style and color of  
grout of existing wall: \$3,100**

**3.) Restoration of Wall at Dog Park Parking Lot-Greenbelt.  
Rebuild one badly damaged section of CCC wall with new  
footings and rebar to increase strength. Patch all cracks in  
remaining sections that are less damaged. Match style & color of  
grout. \$6,500**

**4.) Gaston Avenue Stone Wall on Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail  
(built circa 1961). Remove & clean existing stone and rebuild  
wall with new footings and rebar for strength. Purchase  
additional stone as necessary. Haul any debris necessary.  
\$23,500**

**TOTAL PROPOSAL: \$34,850**

**By Fabian Flores: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Bid Proposal is good for six months from the date above.**

**Accepted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Pease Park Conservancy**

Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau

Historic Pease Park

2016 Heritage Grant Application

**"ATTACHMENT G"**

**PROJECT SCHEDULE**

**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY'S GRANT APPLICATION TO THE  
AUSTIN CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU HERITAGE GRANT PROGRAM  
PROJECT SCHEDULE**

This project can begin as soon as funding is made available, subject to other work obligations of the two vendor masonry funds.

There will be no delays occasioned by the Watershed Protection Department's Shoal Creek Restoration project. That work will be completed by the end of summer 2016.

There will also be no delay caused by the implementation of the Pease Park Master Plan. The Pease Park Conservancy and the Austin Parks Department expect to begin construction of the "Gateway Project" under the Master Plan by Fall 2016. However, the restoration of the picnic tables and benches and stone perimeter walls at 1100 Kingsbury will not face delays because of this. Both projects can easily proceed simultaneously.

It is anticipated that all of the work outlined in this proposal can be completed within ninety (90) days of funding being made available to the Conservancy under this heritage grant program.

Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau

Historic Pease Park

2016 Heritage Grant Application

**"ATTACHMENT H"**

**PROOF OF OWNERSHIP/ AUTHORIZATION**



**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY'S GRANT APPLICATION TO THE**  
**AUSTIN CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU HERITAGE GRANT PROGRAM**  
**PROOF OF OWNERSHIP/ AUTHORIZATION**

Pease District Park and the Shoal Creek Greenbelt are owned by the City of Austin. A copy of the Austin City Council resolution accepting the gift of this land from Governor & Mrs. E.M. Pease on August 25, 1875 is attached.

The park and Greenbelt now total 88 acres (north to the West 31<sup>st</sup> Street Trailhead). The original grant by the Pease family was for 23 acres. The City acquired the additional acreage making up the park and Shoal Creek Greenbelt on various subsequent dates.

The Pease Park Conservancy is the "park adopter group" for Pease Park and the Shoal Creek Greenbelt north of the park to West 31<sup>st</sup> Street. This relationship has existed since the formation of the Conservancy in 2008. A copy of the Austin Parks Department's list of "park adopter groups" is attached for your information.

Please also find attached an email from Ms. Kim McKnight of the Austin Parks Department dated July 1, 2016, stating that the Pease Park Conservancy is authorized to file this application under the Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau Heritage Grant Program. (See attached email).

# CITY OF AUSTIN

*Wm. C. M. Pease and Lady.*

*The following resolution was unanimously adopted  
at a meeting of the City Council  
held August 25<sup>th</sup> 1875:*

*Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Austin,*

*That the City of Austin, through its Council, hereby accept the donation of twenty-three acres of land within the corporate limits of said city, granted to it by Gov. E. M. Pease and wife for a public park.*

*That the thanks of the citizens of said city are hereby extended to said donors, through their representatives in council assembled.*

**ATTEST.**

*Paul Steyer  
Recorder.*

*S. B. Wheeler.*

*Mayor.*

## Non-Profit / Community Partners

Non-Profit / Community Group	Activity
Austin Area Garden Council	Supports gardening at Zilker Botanical Garden
Austin Heritage Tree Foundation	Supports preserving and protecting heritage trees
Austin Men's Soccer Association	Adult Soccer programming
Austin Metro Baseball League	Adult Baseball programming
Austin Parks Foundation	Park improvements in Austin parks
Austin Ridge Riders	Bike trail improvements on parkland
Balcones Youth Sports	Little League Baseball programming
Barton Springs Conservancy	Supports Barton Springs Pool
Capital City Trap and Skeet	Skeet shooting programming
Central Austin Youth League	Little League Baseball programming
Central Texas Mountaineers	Climbing area and trail improvements on parkland
Clarksville Community Development Corp	Operations and maintenance for historic house
Commons Ford PRO	Prairie restoration and maintenance
CORE Foundation	Fundraising for ADA fishing pier
Delwood Optimist Club	Little League Baseball programming
Dove Springs Pony League	Youth Baseball programming
Downtown Austin Alliance	Supports downtown parks
Friends of Barton Springs Pool	Supports improvements and programming at pool
Friends of Deep Eddy	Supports improvements and programming at pool
Friends of the O. Henry Museum	Supports improvements and programming at museum
Golf Austin	Supports PARD golf tournaments
Greater East Austin Youth Association	Little League Baseball programming
Hill Country Aero Modelers	Aero modeler programming
Hill Country Conservancy	Trail improvements and maintenance on parkland
Keep Austin Beautiful	Supports park cleanups
Lonestar Soccer Club	Youth Soccer programming
Mayfield Community Project	Supports Mayfield Park
Montopolis Little League	Little League Baseball programming
North Austin Optimist Club	Little League Baseball programming
North Austin Soccer Alliance	Youth soccer on parkland
Northwest Little League	Little League Baseball programming
Northwest Pony	Youth Baseball programming
Norwood Park Foundation	Supports Norwood House and Grounds
Oak Hill Youth Sports Association	Little League Baseball programming
Pease Park Conservancy	Supports Pease Park
RBI Austin	Youth Baseball programming



## Non-Profit / Community Partners

Non-Profit / Community Group	Activity
Austin Area Garden Council	Supports gardening at Zilker Botanical Garden
Austin Heritage Tree Foundation	Supports preserving and protecting heritage trees
Austin Men's Soccer Association	Adult Soccer programming
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Pease Park Conservancy	Supports Pease Park
RBI Austin	Youth Baseball programming



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**YAHOO! MAIL** All Search Search Mail Search Web Home richard

Compose Archive Move Delete Copy Paste All More

**Add another mailbox**

**Inbox**

Drafts (9)

Sent

Archive

Spam (472)

Trash (5)

Smart Views

Important

Unread

Starred

People

Social

Shopping

Travel

Finance

Folders

Recent

**Pease Park Ownership (2)** People

**McKnight, Kim** <Kim.McKnight@austintexas.gov> Jun 30 at 4:58 PM

To: richard craig

CC: Block, Brian, Andrew Gill (andrewgill@peasepark.org)

Richard,

PARD appreciates the efforts of the Pease Park Conservancy to restore historic picnic tables and walls in the park. I understand that you require an email from the city to document the ownership of Pease Park.

Pease Park dates to 1875 when Governor EM Pease donated a large area around Shoal Creek to the City of Austin. Attached is the proclamation.

Following is a link to the Pease Park Master Plan:  
<https://austintexas.gov/department/pease-district-park-master-plan>



Following is a link to our park directory:  
[http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Parks/Parkland\\_Directory.pdf](http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Parks/Parkland_Directory.pdf)

Please let me know if this email is sufficient to document the city's ownership.


Kim

-----

Kim McKnight, MSHP, CNU-A  
 Project Coordinator, Community Projects  
 Preservation Planner | Cultural Resource Specialist  
 Planning and Development Division  
 Austin Parks and Recreation Department  
 512.974.9478  
[kim.mcknight@austintexas.gov](mailto:kim.mcknight@austintexas.gov)

[www.austintexas.gov/parks](http://www.austintexas.gov/parks)  

**Please note:** E-mail correspondence to and from the City of Austin is subject to requests for required disclosure under the Public Information Act.



1875 pr... .JPG

**Reply, Reply All or Forward | More**

**Richard Craig** <richardcraig2004@yahoo.com> Jun 30 at 7:54 PM

To: McKnight, Kim

CC: Block, Brian, Andrew Gill (andrewgill@peasepark.org)

**YAHOO! MAIL** Get organized. Simply. Go to mail

**POLYVORE** FIND YOUR STYLE STYLE YOUR FIND SHOP NOW >>

FEATURED LOOK BY BERINA-2000

Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau

Historic Pease Park

2016 Heritage Grant Application

**"ATTACHMENT I"**

**INSURANCE**

**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY'S GRANT APPLICATION TO THE**  
**AUSTIN CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU HERITAGE GRANT PROGRAM**  
**PROOF OF INSURANCE**

The City of Austin is the owner of all of the parkland properties in question. The City carries a property insurance policy.

The Pease Park Conservancy carries an "Errors and Omissions" policy for its Board of Directors and a General Liability policy covering its volunteers through the Wortham Agency, 221 West 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 1400, Austin, Texas 78701.

All contractors under this project will carry Worker's Compensation insurance as required by the City of Austin. Proof of coverage can be presented upon request.

Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau

Historic Pease Park

2016 Heritage Grant Application

**"ATTACHMENT J"**

**PLANS AND SPECIFICATION FOR PROPOSED WORK**



**PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY'S GRANT APPLICATION TO THE  
AUSTIN CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU HERITAGE GRANT PROGRAM  
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PROPOSED WORK**

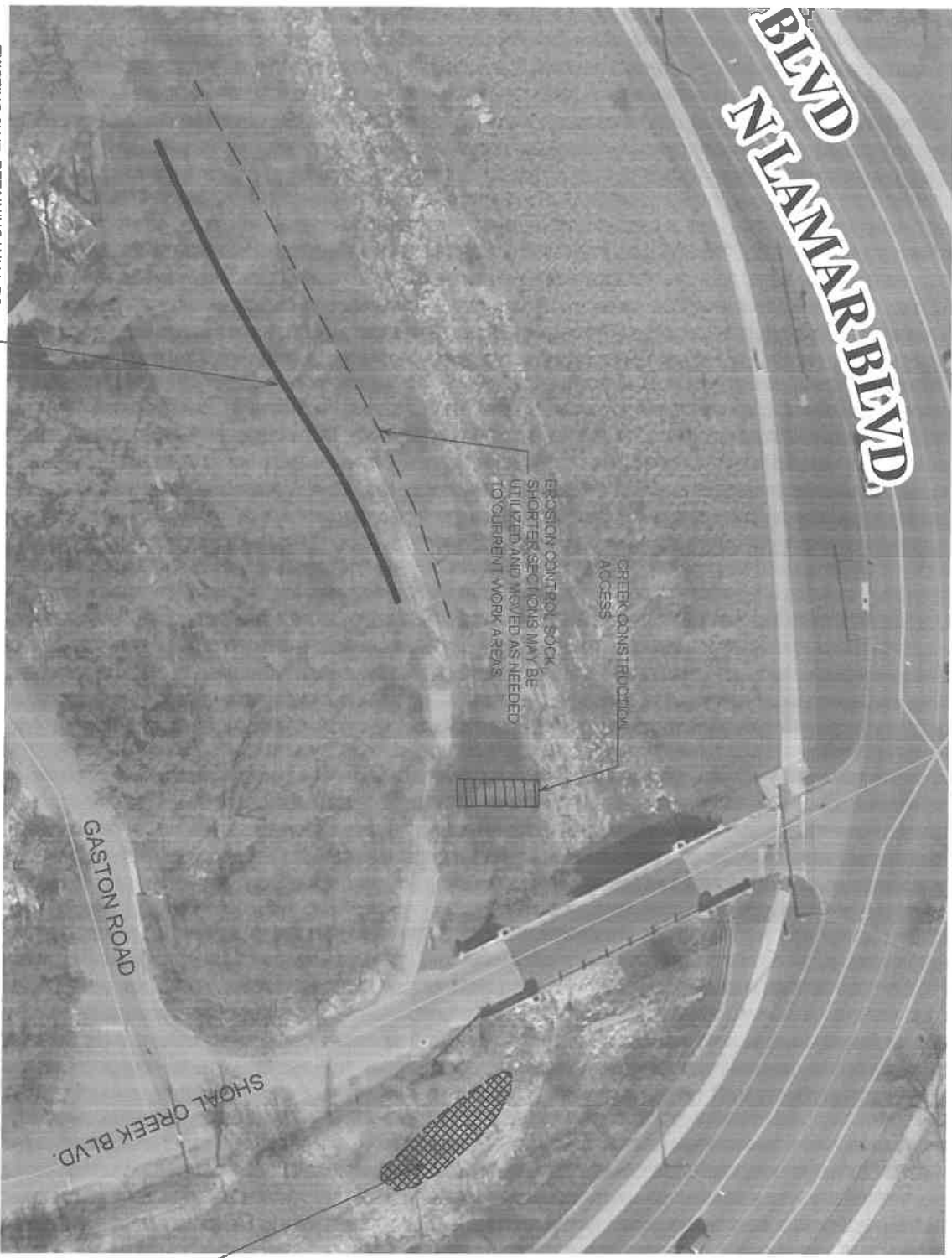
The Pease Park Conservancy proposes to perform the restoration and repair work to the historic Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) stone walls and picnic tables at Pease Park and the Shoal Creek Greenbelt and the Janet Fish stone wall on the Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail with the following aspects for the scope of work:

- 1.) Restore the CCC built limestone walls at Pease Park and the Shoal Creek Greenbelt (Dog Park) utilizing matching cut stone blocks and new mortar joints of matching texture and coloration.
- 2.) Repoint mortar caps on these walls as needed.
- 3.) Restore four broken picnic tables and benches matching coloration of historic concrete and incorporate additional steel rebar supports as needed.
- 4.) Dismantle and reconstruct the Janet Fish "creek rock" wall at the Gaston Trailhead on the Shoal Creek Hike & Bike Trail, first trenching for new concrete footing with rebar, then utilizing steel rebar for support and reassembling stones with new concrete joints to better support the structure from future flood damage and angling stone back in a reset fashion to better support planting beds.

The restoration and repair of the CCC stone walls and picnic tables will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and will reference the following National Park Service (NPS) briefs:

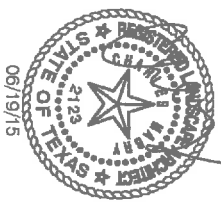
NPS Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints

NPS Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete



EXISTING 2' HT. RETAINING WALL TO BE DISASSEMBLED AND RECONSTRUCTED - APPROXIMATELY 200 LINEAR FEET

NOTE: LIMITS OF WALL RECONSTRUCTION TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD WITH PARD AND PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION



06/19/15

- CONSTRUCTION NOTES:**
1. AS REQUIRED FOR WALL RECONSTRUCTION, STONE MAY BE GATHERED IN THE NOTED DESIGNATED AREA, BY HAND ONLY AND TRANSPORTED BY WHEEL BARROW TO WALL LOCATION OVER SHOWN CREEK ACCESS AREA AND EXISTING TRAIL.
  2. ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE TO BE PERFORMED BY HAND, NO MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT PORTABLE CONCRETE MIXER, IS TO BE USED.
  3. NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, EXCEPT TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS, IS TO OCCUR ON THE TRAIL. TRAIL IS TO BE KEPT FREE OF ANY CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS AND CLEANED, AT MINIMUM, DAILY.
  4. CONES OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION WARNING SIGNS ARE TO BE PLACED ON/ALONG TRAIL AS DIRECTED BY PARD TO SUFFICIENTLY WARN TRAIL USERS OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
  5. EROSION CONTROL MULCH SOCKS ARE TO BE PLACED AS DIRECTED BY PARD.
  6. IF REQUIRED, TREE PROTECTION MEASURES ARE TO BE PLACED AS DIRECTED BY PARD.
  7. CONSTRUCTION SITE IS TO BE CLEANED DAILY AND LEFT IN A SAFE AND STABLE STATE. ALL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT IS TO BE REMOVED FROM SITE DAILY.
  8. DEBRIS FROM WALL REMOVAL TO BE BURIED OR REMOVED FROM SITE.

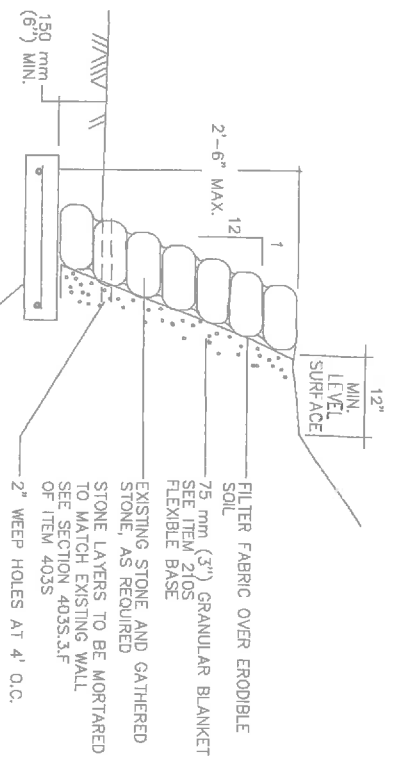
STONE GATHERING AREA AS DESIGNATED BY WATERSHED PROTECTION DEPARTMENT  
NOTE: CONTRACTOR TO NOTIFY PARD 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE PRIOR TO GATHERING STONES.

## 2' STONE WALL RECONSTRUCTION SHOAL CREEK GREENBELT

DIRECTOR Sara Hershey	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR Cord Wright	REVISIONS
DIVISION MANAGER Ricardo Solis		
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Charles Mulvey		
		APPROVED
		DRAWN BY CM



SCALE	1"=40'
DATE	6/19/15
SHEET	1.1



THIS STANDARD APPLIES ONLY UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

- A. GROUNDWATER IS NO HIGHER THAN THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOTING.
- B. THE MATERIAL BELOW THE FOOTING IS FIRM AND STABLE.
- C. THE MATERIAL BEHIND THE WALL HAS A LEVEL SURFACE.
- D. THE MATERIAL IN FRONT OF THE WALL HAS A SLOPE NO STEEPER THAN 4 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL.
- E. SURCHARGE LOADS BEHIND THE WALL ARE NO CLOSER THAN WALL HEIGHT FROM THE TOP OF WALL.

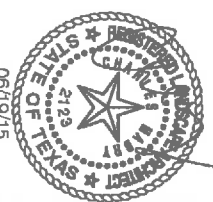
NOTES:

- 1. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ROCK WALL SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF CITY CODE 18-7-2, PLACEMENT OF FENCES IN STREET CORNER AREAS, AND THE CITY OF AUSTIN TRANSPORTATION CRITERIA MANUAL FOR MINIMUM SIGHT DISTANCE.
- 2. CONCRETE SHALL CONFORM TO ITEM 403S, "CONCRETE FOR STRUCTURES".

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	DRY STACK ROCK WALL FOR SLOPE PROTECTION
ADOPTED	THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD.
	STANDARD NO. 623S-1 (MODIFIED)

NOTES:

- 1. MAXIMUM WALL HEIGHT TO BE 2' FROM FINISH GRADE (2'-6" TOTAL HEIGHT).
- 2. ALL STONES TO BE MORTARED IN PLACE. MORTAR COLOR AND STYLE TO MATCH EXISTING WALL.
- 3. TWO INCH DIAMETER WEEP HOLES TO BE PROVIDED AT 4'-0" O.C. AT FINISH GRADE.



## 2' STONE WALL RECONSTRUCTION

### SHOAL CREEK GREENBELT

DIRECTOR Sara Hanley	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR Cora Wright	REVISIONS
DIVISION MANAGER Ricardo Bala		
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Charles Muey		
		APPROVED
		DRAWN BY CM

SCALE	AS NOTED
DATE	6/18/15
SHEET	L4



# EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL NOTES

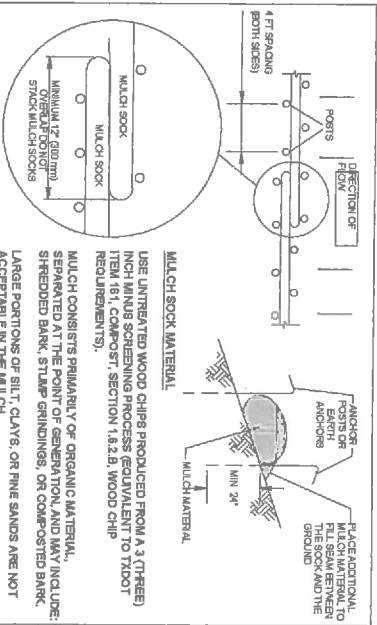
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS AND TREE/NATURAL AREA PROTECTIVE FENCING PRIOR TO ANY SITE PREPARATION WORK (CLEARING, GRUBBING, OR EXCAVATION).
2. THE PLACEMENT OF EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA MANUAL AND THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN.
3. THE PLACEMENT OF TREE/NATURAL AREA PROTECTIVE FENCING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF AUSTIN STANDARD NOTES FOR TREE AND NATURAL AREA PROTECTION AND THE APPROVED GRADING/TREE AND NATURAL AREA PLAN.
4. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE SHALL BE HELD ON-SITE WITH THE CONTRACTOR, PEASE PARK CONSERVANCY REPRESENTATIVE, AND OWNER REPRESENTATIVE AFTER INSTALLATION OF THE EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS AND THE TREE/NATURAL AREA PROTECTION MEASURES AND PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY SITE PREPARATION WORK.
5. ANY SIGNIFICANT VARIATION IN MATERIALS OR LOCATIONS OF CONTROLS OR FENCES FROM THOSE SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE OWNER REPRESENTATIVE.
6. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO INSPECT THE CONTROLS AND FENCES AT DAILY INTERVALS AND AFTER SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL EVENTS TO INSURE THAT THEY ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. THE PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF CONTROLS AND FENCES SHALL IMMEDIATELY MAKE ANY NECESSARY REPAIRS TO DAMAGED AREAS. SILT ACCUMULATION AT CONTROLS MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE DEPTH REACHES SIX (6) INCHES. SILT ACCUMULATION AT INLET DEVICES SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THE DEPTH REACHES TWO (2) INCHES.
7. FIELD REVISIONS TO THE EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE OWNER REPRESENTATIVE DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION TO CORRECT CONTROL INADEQUACIES. ANY REVISIONS TO THE PLAN MUST BE APPROVED BY THE OWNER REPRESENTATIVE.
8. PERMANENT EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL: ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE RESTORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. WHERE THE ENVIRONMENTALLY BENEFICIAL MATERIALS/METHOD SHALL BE REQUIRED UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE GENERAL PERMIT PROGRAM REPRESENTATIVE.
9. DEVELOPER INFORMATION:

## OWNER REPRESENTATIVE:

COMPANY: CITY OF AUSTIN PARKS AND RECREATION  
CONTACT: CHARLES MABRY  
ADDRESS: 919 W. 28. 1/2 STREET, AUSTIN TX 78705  
PHONE: 512-974-9481  
E-MAIL: CHARLES.MABRY@AUSTINTEXAS.GOV

## PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MAINTENANCE:

COMPANY: BSP LANDSCAPE, 512-825-6806  
PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR TREE/NATURAL AREA PROTECTION MAINTENANCE:  
COMPANY: BSP LANDSCAPE, 512-825-6806



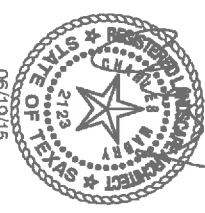
### NOTES:

1. STEEL OR WOOD POSTS WHICH SUPPORT THE MULCH SOCK SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A SLIGHT ANGLE TOWARD THE ANTICIPATED RUNOFF SOURCE. POST MUST BE EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 600mm (24 inches). IF WOOD POSTS CANNOT ACHIEVE 600mm (24 inches) DEPTH, USE STEEL POSTS. EARTH ANCHORS ARE ALSO ACCEPTABLE.
2. THE TOE OF THE MULCH SOCK SHALL BE PLACED SO THAT THE MULCH SOCK IS FLAT AND PERPENDICULAR TO THE LINE OF FLOW. IN ORDER TO PREVENT WATER FLOW FROM UNDER THE JOINTS OF ADJACENT ENDS OF MULCH SOCKS, LAP THE ENDS OF ADJACENT MULCH SOCKS A MINIMUM OF 300mm (12 inches).
3. MULCH MATERIAL MUST BE FREE OF REFUSE, PHYSICAL CONTAMINANTS, AND MATERIAL TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH. IT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THE MULCH MATERIAL TO CONTAIN GROUND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, BIOSOLIDS, OR MANURE.
4. BULK MULCH MATERIAL WILL BE 100% BIODEGRADABLE PHOTODEGRADABLE OR RECYCLABLE SUCH AS BURLAP, TWINE, UV PHOTOBIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC, POLYESTER, OR ANY OTHER ACCEPTABLE MATERIAL.
5. MULCH SOCKS SHOULD BE USED AT THE BASE OF SLOPES NO STEEPER THAN 2:1 AND SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM SPACING CRITERIA PROVIDED IN CITY OF AUSTIN ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA MANUAL, TABLE 1A.5.1.1 FOR A GIVEN SLOPE CATEGORY.
6. ACCUMULATED SILT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES A DEPTH OF 180mm (7 inches). THE SILT SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON AN APPROVED SITE AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL SILTATION.

## CITY OF AUSTIN

## MULCH SOCK

RECORDED COPY SIGNED BY 08/24/2010 THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSURES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD. 6485-1  
MORGAN BYARS ADOPTED STANDARD NO.

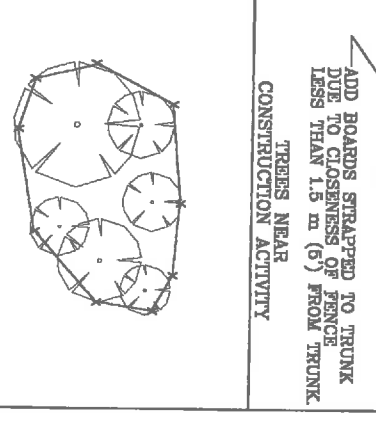
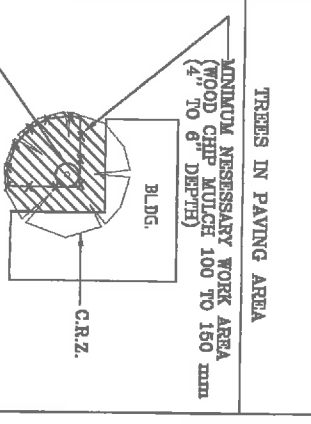
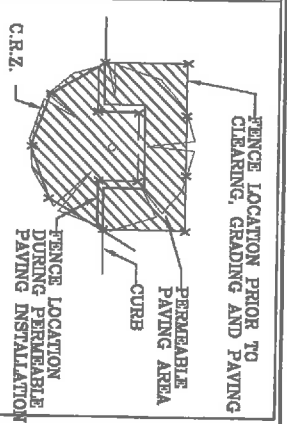
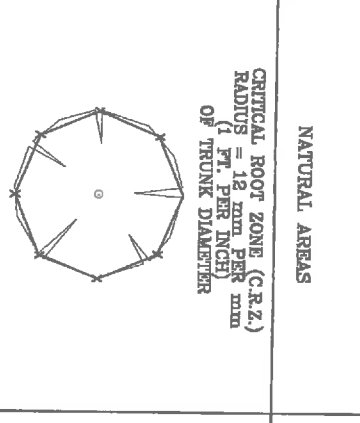
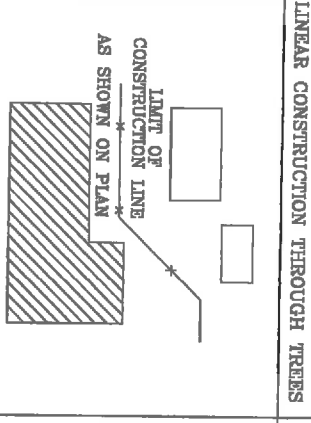
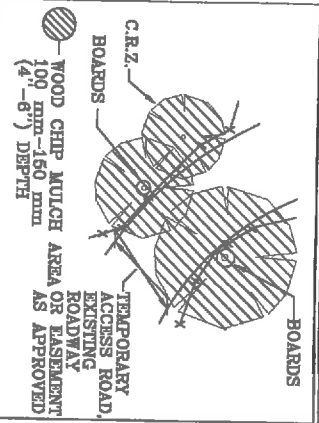
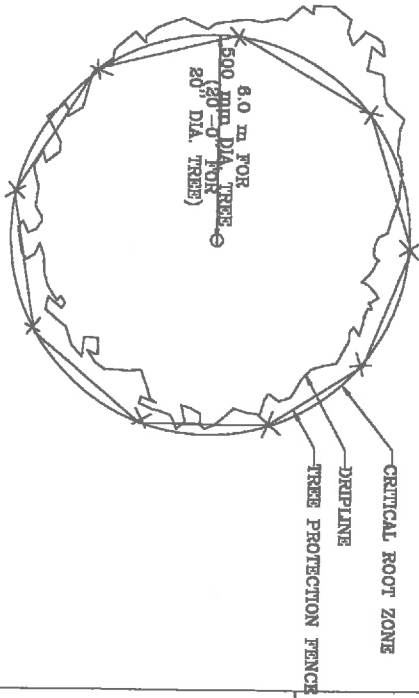
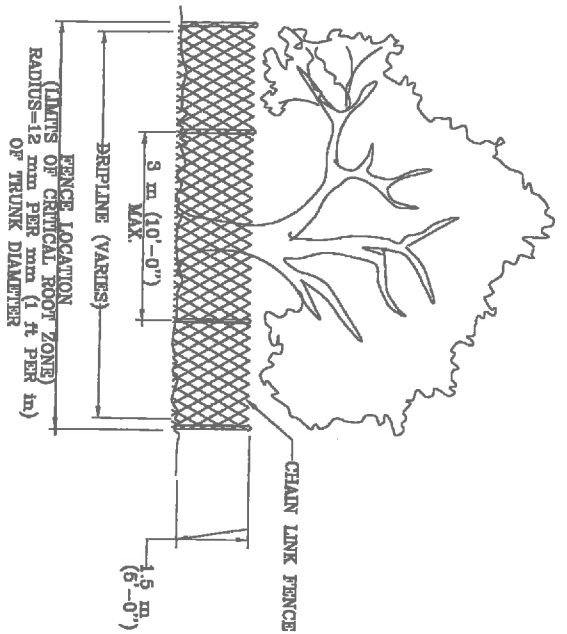


## 2' STONE WALL RECONSTRUCTION SHOAL CREEK GREENBELT

DIRECTOR	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	REVISIONS
Steve Hensley	Core Wright	
DIVISION MANAGER		APPROVED
Ricardo Solis		
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT		DRAWN BY CM
Charles Mabry		

SCALE	AS NOTED
DATE	6/19/15
SHEET	1.2





**CITY OF AUSTIN**

WATERSHED PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

TREE PROTECTION FENCE

TYPE A - CHAIN LINK

RECORD COPY SIGNED BY J. PATRICK MURPHY 11/16/99

THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSURES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD.

STANDARD NO. 610S-2

**CITY OF AUSTIN**

WATERSHED PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

TREE PROTECTION FENCE LOCATIONS

RECORD COPY SIGNED BY J. PATRICK MURPHY 11/16/99

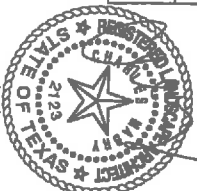
THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSURES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD.

STANDARD NO. 610S-1

NOTES:

1. REFERENCE COA STANDARD SPECIFICATION 610S FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

2. 4' HEIGHT ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR CHAIN LINK FENCE NOTED IN ABOVE DETAIL.



DIRECTOR Sara Hensley	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR Cora Wright	REVISIONS
DIVISION MANAGER Ricardo Boltz		APPROVED
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Charles Marry		DRAWN BY CM

**2' STONE WALL RECONSTRUCTION**

**SHOAL CREEK GREENBELT**